



Daily Report

China

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21 November 1991

Daily Report

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General

Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Weekly News Briefing

Denies Dissident Journalist Detained

HK2111141091 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1110 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—In response to a reporter's request, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin has disclosed the whereabouts of Dai Qing. He said Dai was traveling out of town and was not arrested or detained.

Wu explained that Dai Qing traveled out of town of her own free will.

At the news briefing, Wu Jianmin said all Chinese citizens who have not been detained or imprisoned by Chinese public security or judicial organs, including people who have been released after serving their sentences, have the right to apply for overseas travel, regardless of their political beliefs.

Wu said there have been such precedents in the past and many people have gone abroad.

In response to a reporter's question, Wu Jianmin explained his views on a list of people recently presented by the German economics minister to the Chinese side.

At last week's news briefing, a reporter asked about China's views on a list of 900 Chinese political prisoners presented by the German economics minister to China.

Wu Jianmin's reply was: Out of courtesy and increasing mutual understanding, China accepted the lists presented by foreign people. But it should be noted that the names in some lists do not exist at all and the practice of presenting such lists cannot be taken seriously.

Wu Jianmin pointed out that China has its own laws, and it is China's internal affairs to handle cases of breaking the law according to its own law.

After reiterating the aforementioned view today, Wu said: My comments on the list are general.

During the German economics minister's visit to China, Wu said, the two sides exchanged views on bilateral ties and issues of common concern, including human rights. Some problems raised at the talks are now under verification.

Comments on Missile Control, GATT, Korea

HK2111133791 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1040 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said today that China intends to abide by the standards and interpretations of the Missile Technology Control Regime when making technological transfers, on

the condition that the United States lift the three sanctions it placed on China on 16 June 1991.

Wu Jianmin said, in reply to a reporter's question at the news briefing, that China always keeps its word.

At a reporter's request, he revealed some details on U.S. Secretary of State Baker's visit to China, saying both sides discussed problems concerning the General Agreement of Tariff and Trade [GATT]. The American side stated that it backs China in joining the GATT as a signatory country and Taiwan as an independent tariff zone, and believes the model established by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference should help solve this problem.

The Chinese and Americans also discussed the situation on the Korean peninsula. Wu Jianmin said the Chinese side has shown consistent concern for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and supports all views and actions which may help turn the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. The Chinese side stated that China is willing to work with all concerned parties to bring a solution to this problem. The United States stated the same wish.

Welcomes Shevardnadze's Appointment

OW2111083791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0830 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—China hopes its good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union will continue to develop after Shevardnadze resumes his post as Soviet foreign minister, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said here today.

When asked to comment on Eduard Shevardnadze's resumption as Soviet foreign minister, the spokesman said at a press conference here this afternoon that Shevardnadze had made positive efforts to promote the Sino-Soviet relations during his last term of office as Soviet foreign minister.

Urges Observer Status in Nonaligned Movement

OW2111093391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0922 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that if China becomes an observer to the Non-Aligned Movement, this will help strengthen its cooperation with the movement.

"This is in fact the logical development of China's independent foreign policy of peace and its long-time support of the purposes and principles of the movement," Spokesman Wu Jianmin said here today at a weekly press conference when asked about China's application for becoming an observer to the Non-Aligned Movement.

As a developing country, China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace, and it does not attach itself to any big power or group of countries, nor does it enter into an alliance or establish strategic relations with them, Wu reiterated.

He said that China has always supported the basic purposes and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and highly evaluated the positive role of the movement in the international affairs.

He noted that for the past 10 years and more, China's friendship and cooperation with the Non-Aligned Movement has gradually been deepened.

"China believes that should it become an observer to the Non-Aligned Movement, the cooperation between the two sides will be strengthened with more ease so as to promote the realization of the goal and principles of the movement," Wu added.

Views Mideast Conference

OW2111090991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0900 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—China will positively consider attending the third Middle East peace conference if invited, spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry Wu Jianmin said today.

As one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, China will make its efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue, Wu said at a weekly press conference.

China has consistently strived to promote a comprehensive, fair and reasonable solution to the Middle East issue based on relevant resolutions of the United Nations, Wu said, and China regards the Madrid peace conference as a positive step in that direction.

Czech Premier To Visit 2 Dec

OW2111081791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0805 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—Marian Calfa, premier of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, will pay an official visit to China from December 2 to 8 at the invitation of Chinese Premier Li Peng, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced at a weekly press conference here today.

Yugoslav Official To Visit 22 Nov

OW2111125891 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Nov 91

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In answering a question on the upcoming visit to China by Borisav Jovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said that Borisav Jovic will pay a working visit to China on 22 November. During the visit Chinese corresponding leaders will exchange views with him on the current situation in Yugoslavia, bilateral relations, and major international issues.

NPC To Visit Namibia, Kenya

OW2111082691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0812 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, led by Vice-Chairman of its Standing Committee Sun Qimeng, will leave Beijing November 22 to pay a goodwill visit to Namibia and Kenya.

They will pay the visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of Namibia and the National Assembly of Kenya, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced at a weekly press conference here today.

Micronesian Delegation To Visit 22 Nov

OW2111083291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0816 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the congress of the Federated States of Micronesia, led by its speaker Fritz, will pay an official goodwill visit to China from November 22 to 29 at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced at a weekly press conference here today.

Japan's Miyazawa on Bush's Rescheduled Visit

OW2111112891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1104 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, November 21 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said here today that U.S. President George Bush's visit to Japan, scheduled for January 7-10, will help cement a global partnership between the two nations.

Speaking before a parliamentary committee, Miyazawa said, "we both share a large responsibility for establishing a new world order. Our two countries must share firm friendship."

He said that Bush's upcoming visit would provide an opportunity to review the past 50 years after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, and to confirm friendship for the next half century.

Bush is scheduled to fly from Seoul into the ancient capital of Kyoto, western Japan, following his visits to Australia, Singapore and South Korea, government officials said.

He is expected to hold the first of the two sessions of summit talks with Miyazawa in Tokyo on January 8.

Bush is also slated to call on Emperor Akihito and attend a dinner reception hosted by the emperor.

The second Bush-Miyazawa talks will take place on January 9. The two leaders will hold a press conference after issuing a joint declaration aimed at chartering Japan-U.S. relations.

According to reports from Washington, U.S. officials said Bush's coming trip to Japan will focus more on economic topics as the "economy has become the major political issue" in the United States.

Bush originally planned to visit Japan this month, but put off the trip amid pressure to attend to domestic issues.

Soviet Republics Discuss Debt Repayment With G-7
OW1811132591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1309 GMT 18 Nov 91

[Text] Moscow, November 18 (XINHUA)—The heads of government from the 12 sovereign republics of the ex-Soviet Union opened talks today with financial agencies and the group of seven industrialized nations (G-7) on rescheduling their foreign debt, the TASS news agency reported.

The meeting provided the Soviet Union with an opportunity to thoroughly discuss full-scale Western aid to the country.

The two sides agreed the sovereign republics should recognize their joint responsibility for the foreign debt of the former USSR.

To comply with G-7 demands, the final memorandum of the meeting said the debts should be serviced by a single agency as represented by Vneshekonombank or its legal successor.

The first such meeting, held at the end of last month, failed to work out a specific mechanism for the payment of debts.

UN Urges Fulfillment of Cambodia Peace Accords
OW2011235291 Beijing XINHUA in English
2258 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] United Nations, November 20 (XINHUA)—The U.N. General Assembly has urged in a resolution all parties concerned to implement fully the terms of the Paris Agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

The resolution, which was sponsored by the president of the assembly and adopted today by the assembly without a vote, expresses the assembly's full support for the agreements.

The agreements were signed, after 12 years of fighting since the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1979, at the Paris Conference on Cambodia on October 23, 1991, by the four Cambodian parties to the conflict, the co-chairmen of the Paris Conference (France and Indonesia), the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States as well as the six ASEAN member states and some other countries.

The agreements would maintain, preserve and guarantee the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of the country.

The assembly calls upon in the resolution all parties concerned to ensure respect for and full observance of the human rights and fundamental freedom of the Cambodian people and to assist them to exercise their right to self-determination in free and fair elections, as provided for in the agreements.

It also calls upon all these parties to comply fully with the cease-fire that entered into force at the time of the signature of the agreements.

The assembly supports the efforts of the U.N. secretary general to set up an effective U.N. transitional authority in Cambodia as soon as possible, with the aim of restoring peace and stability in the country and to implement the Paris Agreements.

UN Delegates Prepare for Environmental Conference

Environment-Development Linkage Suggested
OW2111010191 Beijing XINHUA in English
2309 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] United Nations, November 20 (XINHUA)—The relationship between environment issues and development needs has to be "further rationalized," Jin Yongjian, China's deputy permanent representative to the U.N., said Tuesday.

Speaking at the second committee on the preparation for U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, Ambassador Jin said that what the conference should consider are not only issues on environment but also the related issues of development.

At the third session of the preparatory committee, the Secretariat submitted many measures and proposals for addressing the various issues in the field of environment and progress has been made in the deliberation of these issues.

However, Jin said, no detailed documentation has been proposed so far on such outstanding issues in the field of development as external debt, and unfavorable terms of international trade, nor was the preparatory committee able to go into detailed and in-depth discussion on these issues.

The disparity that stood out at that session should be corrected in the next stage of preparations, Jin said.

He also pointed out that environmental issues have to be closely linked to such cross-sectoral issues as financial resources and transfer of technology.

These issues have aroused serious concern to many delegates, he said.

Solution to Desertification Urged

OW2111012291 Beijing XINHUA in English
2219 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] United Nations, November 20 (XINHUA)—Greater efforts still should be made in halting the worsening spread of desertification though some positive results have been made, said Wu Hailong, a Chinese delegate at a U.N. meeting.

Speaking at today's meeting of the second committee of the 46th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Wu said that the fundamental way out of desertification is to create an international economic environment that is conducive to the development of developing countries, so that various countries can ensure economic growth, eradicate widespread poverty as well as ease the pressure on land resources and ecological environment in light of their own specific national conditions.

"Desertification and its closely related problem of drought have remained serious issue facing many countries, especially the developing countries, and causing great concern on the part of the international community," said the Chinese delegate.

Since the U.N. conference specially devoted to desertification, held in 1977 and the "plan of action to combat desertification" was adopted, and thanks to the assistance of the international community, Wu said, the developing countries have achieved some positive results in halting the worsening spread of desertification, but problems of desertification still persists.

U.N. statistics show that the number of areas and people affected by desertification, instead of being reduced, has been increased.

Wu said, "We deem it necessary to carry out in-depth and comprehensive research on desertification and formulate more effective policy measures, so as to obtain better results."

He said desertification can not be separated from those involving socio-economic, population and ecological problems, thus it can not be solved as an ecological problem alone.

Mentioning particularly the case of many developing countries that are victims of desertification, he said that their economic underdevelopment, poverty have compelled them to depend on excessive acquisitions from nature at the expense of serious damage to their ecological environment.

The Chinese delegate ended his speech by calling for international assistance to support developing countries in their struggle against desertification and drought.

The developing countries deserve more assistance with preferential terms from the international community, he said.

World Bank Loan To Finance Environmental Project

OW2011181391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1330 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)—The World Bank approved a loan of 125 million U.S. dollars today to finance a multi-purpose environmental project in Beijing.

According to a World Bank representative here, this is the 100th loan the World Bank has extended to China since it began lending to the country in 1981.

S.J. Burki, China director for the World Bank, described the project as "an effort to address the immediate environmental needs of Beijing municipality, while simultaneously developing an integrated plan to meet future environmental challenges."

He added that the project will establish Beijing as an important information center for other cities with similar environmental problems.

The loan will be used for the construction of sewers in densely populated urban areas, a district heating system to replace units which burn raw coal, and a large sanitary landfill for refuse disposal, as well as for modifications to the present processing facilities for treating waste from the city's worst industrial polluters.

The Beijing municipal government will contribute 124.2 million U.S. dollars for the project, while a Japanese grant will add 1.6 million U.S. dollars. Chinese industrial enterprises will provide 53.7 million U.S. dollars.

Appointment of UN Chief Reaches 'Crucial' Stage

OW2011082091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0749 GMT 20 Nov 91

["News Analysis" by Qian Wenrong: "Search for New U.N. Chief Enters Crucial Stage"]

[Text] United Nations, November 19 (XINHUA)—The search for a successor to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who retires at the end of this year, has entered a crucial stage after the 15-member U.N. Security Council held five rounds of secret straw polls after October 21 to pick a competent candidate.

The results of the polls indicate that 14 contenders, including Deputy Prime Minister Butrus Ghali of Egypt and Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero of Zimbabwe, obtained more than the nine votes needed for the Security Council to recommend a candidate to the General Assembly.

In the fifth poll held on November 12, Chidzero won 11 votes while Ghali got 10 votes. None of the Council's five permanent members—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States, which enjoy veto power—cast negative votes against the two leading candidates.

During the polls, all the non-African candidates, including candidate's favored by the West, Foreign Minister van den Broek of the Netherlands and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, a Paris-born veteran U.N. diplomat, received only five or fewer votes.

This result reflects the determination of the Third World countries in the Council to win the top U.N. post for an African. So far no one from the African continent has held the post.

Diplomatic sources here believe that it is high time for the Security Council to make a final choice. The non-aligned countries on the Council have pressed for a formal vote to choose a candidate for secretary-general as early as possible.

However, sources said that Western countries were reluctant to do so. From the very beginning, the United States opposed the selection of an African as the U.N. chief, arguing that this important position should not rotate on a geographical basis, but should stress personal qualifications as the most important conditions for candidature.

According to Western criteria, a successful candidate should be a person who would help establish a Bush-proposed "new world order".

Rumors are spreading among diplomats and correspondents here that since it is too late for Western countries to thrust an alternative candidate into the field, some tactics might be used to block African candidates.

First, efforts are being made behind the scene to divide the non-aligned bloc in the council. In the last five straw polls, the seven non-aligned countries in the council—India, Yemen, Cote d'Ivoire, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Ecuador and Cuba—refused to vote for any candidate other than an African candidate.

If two of them, under growing Western pressure, are compelled to abstain or cast a negative vote against the two leading African candidates in the coming formal vote, neither Chidzero nor Ghali would be able to obtain nine affirmative votes.

Another tactic is to intensify competition between Ghali and Chidzero by encouraging them to woo support away from the other candidate.

Britain and France might be encouraged to exercise their veto power against one of the two African competitors. Britain is believed to support Chidzero while France backs Ghali.

These manoeuvres could result in the failure of any African contenders in the campaign and lead to an impasse in the selection process. If this happens, the United States may ask the Security Council to reconsider a non-African candidate.

African countries have warned that if the Security Council nominates a non-African candidate, they will

ask Third World countries to oppose the choice when it is sent to the General Assembly for approval.

But some diplomats say that at this crucial stage the most important and effective counter-tactic is to maintain the unity of the seven non-aligned countries in the Council. They should continue to be united in voting for both of the African leading contenders.

The U.N. Charter stipulates in explicit terms that in performance of his duties, the secretary general "shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organization". It says each member of the United Nations should not seek "to influence" him in the discharge of his responsibilities. This means that the secretary-general only serves the world body for the interests of all its members, not a specific member or a small group of countries.

Thus, there is no reason to prevent a competent African from taking the top U.N. post if he receives strong support from the majority.

WHO Terms New Tobacco Law 'Timely,' 'Landmark'

OW2011101191 Beijing XINHUA in English
2232 GMT 19 Nov 91

[Text] United Nations, November 19 (XINHUA)—The World Health Organization (WHO) said that the first tobacco law approved by China's National People's Congress is timely and landmark.

In its latest issue of "TOBACCO ALERT", WHO said this landmark law represents an "albeit giant step in legislative control of tobacco use."

Introducing the Chinese law on tobacco in the magazine, WHO said that in China, the largest producer and consumer of tobacco in the world, there are 300 million smokers and more and more young people are taking up the bad habit.

According to a Chinese national survey conducted in 1984, seven percent of women and 61 percent of men over the age of 15 were daily smokers. A second national survey is envisaged in 1992.

WHO said the main effects of this increase in number of smokers in rural areas will not be evident until next century, but in urban areas lung cancer is already the commonest cause of death.

The tobacco law, which will come into effect on January 1, 1992, will regulate many aspects of the state national tobacco monopoly, including cultivation, distribution, licensing, manufacture and sales, imports and exports of tobacco products and crackdowns on smuggling.

The law also includes several crucial health provisions, such as ban on tobacco advertising on TV, radio and newspapers, reduction of harmful substances in tobacco products, ban and control of smoking in public places, and ban on smoking by middle school students.

"China must be warmly congratulated on taking this important and responsible public health measure," WHO concluded.

United States & Canada

Bush Consulting Allies on Response Against Libya

OW2011030891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0249 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Washington, November 19 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush says he is still consulting with allies on any action against Libya in response to the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December 1988.

"I am speaking with our allies on what steps can be taken to prevent any such acts from ever taking place again," Bush said today.

The U.S. had not "ruled anything in or anything out", Bush said. "We must keep our options open."

He made the remarks, transmitted by satellite, in response to a question after he addressed the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association meeting in Boca Raton, Florida.

The U.S. charged on Thursday that two Libyan intelligence officers were responsible for carrying out the bombing, which killed 270.

But the Libyan Government denied any involvement in the bombing and called for an independent international investigation on the case.

Bush said: "We are looking at possible responses beyond bringing the two to trial."

"We must keep our options secret. I don't want to telegraph what we might do."

Economic sanctions and military retaliation were options, Bush said. He had discussed "some priorities" with new CIA director, Robert Gates, that morning.

Bush said he was certain the American people would support any action taken against Libya.

Bush Admits Sluggish Economy, Americans Hurting

OW2011100191 Beijing XINHUA in English
2324 GMT 19 Nov 91

[Text] Washington, November 19 (XINHUA)—U.S. President Bush acknowledged today that Americans are still hurting although the nation [words indistinct] (?gradually) pulled out of the recession.

"Many people still feel the pinch of an economy that isn't growing as it should," Bush said in a teleconference of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association in Boca Raton, [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, the New York Stock Exchange suffered its [words indistinct] sell-offs in (?three) sessions, with the Dow Jones industrial average falling [words indistinct] average plunged 120 points last Friday.

The Commerce Department said today the nation's trade deficit widened four percent to [figure indistinct] dollars in [words indistinct] for the sluggish U.S. economy.

Bush today tried to allay fears that (?some) trouble lay ahead for the economy, saying: "Some fundamentals point to a good recovery. We ought to get it in perspective."

"Inflation is down. Interest rates are way down. Personal debt is down. Inventories are down. Quality is up. Imports are up," he said. "So it's not like we're dealing with a totally bad economy."

Some private economists predicted that the [words indistinct] economy will experience a "double-dip" recession in the current quarter or in the first half of next year because of many deep problems. Such as huge debt loads and the financially strapped banking industry [words indistinct] President Bush said, "(?I said) yesterday that it's inappropriate (?for a) president to comment on the going up or going down of the stock market, so I'm not going to change my view on that."

"Though the economy remains sluggish," he added, businesses "can't look to government for all the answers."

Consul General to NYC Addresses Award Ceremony

OW2011084591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0714 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] New York, November 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese-American physicist Professor Chien-Shiung Wu was awarded the prestigious Pupin Medal at Columbia University here today.

The 79-year-old Wu, whose famous 1956 experiment changed the way physicists perceive the world, is the Michael I. Pupin professor emeritus of physics at Columbia, where she has taught for 47 years. Among her honors are 16 honorary doctorates from universities all over the world.

Zhang Weichao, Chinese consul general to New York, said at the awarding ceremony that the Pupin Medal awarded to Professor Wu is not only an honor to Professor Wu herself, but also an honor for all the Chinese living in China and abroad.

After receiving the medal, Professor Wu briefed the audience on her history-making experiment in 1956 that disproved what was thought to be a fundamental law of physics—the conservation of parity—thereby setting in motion a revolution in understanding "weak" interactions, one of the four basic forces of nature.

Professor Wu emphasized that science and technology can not be separated. "Science and technology should help each other, and march on hand in hand," she said.

Born in Taicang County, Jiangsu, China, in 1912, Professor Wu came to the United States and earned her doctorate at Berkeley in 1940.

In an elegant and meticulous experiment in 1956, Wu proved that conservation of parity did not hold for weak interactions between subatomic particles.

Two Chinese-American physicists, Tsung Dao Lee and Chen Ning Yang, postulated the idea and won the Nobel Prize in physics the following year.

The Pupin Medal is named for Michael I. Pupin, professor of electro-mechanics at Columbia from 1901 to 1931. His inventions helped advance long-distance telephones, x-ray photographs, alternating current and underground cables.

Soviet Union

Yeltsin To Resign If Economic Reform Fails

OW2111083391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0207 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Moscow, November 20 (XINHUA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced tonight that he and his government would resign en bloc if the economic reform is not successful.

Yeltsin was speaking on Soviet Central Television.

The reform plan issued last week focuses on freeing prices and quickening privatization. The president had admitted that people's living standards would be reduced sharply in the early stages of the reform period.

But he also said the economic situation could be better next fall: "This is our last chance." He believed the plan would succeed.

On the winter food situation, Yeltsin said the supply of bread and flour would not have problems, even though crops this year were reduced by 20 percent over last year.

Russia would import 25 million tons of grain so people would not be hungry. But some other foods might be in short supply.

Yeltsin said the former union had owed foreign debts of 120 billion U.S. dollars. His republic had borne responsibility for paying most of the debts. If two or three other republics refused to pay, Russia was also willing to pay the rest of the debts.

Shevardnadze To Adopt New Policies to Republics

OW2011180591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1624 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Moscow, November 20 (XINHUA)—The newly appointed Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said here today that his first priority is "to adopt new policies toward all the republics of the former Soviet Union."

According to the independent INTERFAX news agency report, Shevardnadze said he will visit all the republics and hold talks with their leaders.

Talking about his motive of return, he said the situation is far more complicated than that before the August incident. Under this situation, "I can't look on," he added.

U.S. Food Aid Package Announced

OW2111083591 Beijing XINHUA in English
2334 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Washington, November 20 (XINHUA)—The Bush Administration today announced a 1.41 billion-dollar food aid package to the Soviet Union to help it get through this winter.

The package included 1.25 billion dollars in grain credit guarantees and 165 million dollars in direct food aid and technical assistance.

The 500 million dollars of the credit guarantees will be available immediately and the other installments will be released in February, March and April. The Bush Administration had already offered 2.5 billion dollars in grain credit guarantees in the past year.

The technical assistance provided funds for a model farm in St. Petersburg, wholesale markets in Moscow and Kiev areas to showcase the Western-styled management in agriculture and food distribution.

At a White House press conference announcing the assistance package, U.S. Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan said that the assistance would be doled out through the Soviet inter-republic committee made up by the republics still remaining in the union.

The Bush Administration, facing criticism for neglecting domestic needs at the expense of foreign aid, offered the Soviet Union an aid package much smaller than 3.5 billion dollars in credit guarantees and one billion dollar in humanitarian assistance requested by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev last month.

In a related development, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that the U.S. intelligence believed that the current atmosphere in the Soviet Union was like that of the dismal 1930s and that there was a potential for anarchy if food shortages spread during the winter.

Famine and political decay in the Soviet Union could lead to a struggle for control of the country's nearly

30,000 nuclear weapons, including a widely dispersed arsenal of tactical warheads, the report quoted intelligence sources as saying.

Gorbachev Notes Budget Deficit Problems

OW2111031691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0151 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Moscow, November 20 (XINHUA)—President Mikhail Gorbachev said today that the Soviet Union's budget deficit this year, including those of the republics, will total 300 billion rubles (about 167 billion U.S. dollars), quintupling that of last year, TASS NEWS AGENCY reported.

Addressing a joint session of the Soviet parliament's two chambers, Gorbachev called on the parliament to permit the state bank to grant the Finance Ministry a 300 billion-ruble loan.

He also urged the parliament to approve an earlier credit of 63 billion ruble (35 billion dollars) and transfer it into the country's internal debt.

The president attributed the mounting budget deficit to the sliding production and the dwindling state revenue.

The industrial output this year will fall by 7 percent, that of agriculture by 9 percent, while the national income will drop by 15 percent, Gorbachev said.

Meanwhile, both export and import experienced drastic decline in the first ten months of this year, causing the state a combined income loss of 32 billion ruble (about 17.8 billion dollars), he added.

Gorbachev also disclosed that 83 billion ruble (46 billion dollars) banknotes had been issued by November 1 instead of the planned 76 billion (42 billion dollars).

Economic Union Heads Discuss Budget Deficit

OW2011180391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1618 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Moscow, November 20 (XINHUA)—Leaders from member states of the country's new economic union met here this morning to discuss the spiraling budget deficit for the fourth quarter of this year, the TASS news agency reported.

In the fourth quarter, union budget expenditure will top 125 billion rubels while budget revenue is expected to amount to only 30-35 billion rubles, according to Vladimir Rayevsky, deputy minister of finance.

Taking these figures into account, the overall budget deficit for 1991 would amount to some 204 billion rubles, he said.

Speakers at the meeting said the growth of the budget deficit would mean a concomitant increase in the state domestic debt, currently standing at 974 billion rubles.

A Gosbank spokesman said at the meeting that the fresh money supply for November and December would amount to about 30 billion rubles.

Border Defense Delegation Visits Inner Mongolia

SK2011131991 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 91

[Text] Bu He, chairman of the autonomous region, met with a delegation from the border defense Military District of Zabajkalsk of the Soviet Union led by its commander Major General (Apas Usanov) in Hohhot yesterday afternoon. Chairman Bu He extended a warm welcome to the delegation. He said: The Chinese and Soviet peoples have traditional friendship. At present, Inner Mongolia, like elsewhere in the country, continues to conduct reform and opening up and persistently takes the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It enjoys political stability and close unity among its various nationalities, its economic construction has witnessed fairly great development, and its living standard has improved substantially.

Chairman Bu He pointed out: The boundary line between China and the Soviet Union extends to more than 7,000 km. In Inner Mongolia's areas bordering on the Soviet Union, there are three state-designated entry posts and one temporary post for cargo delivery. Our two contiguous areas enjoy exceptional advantages in developing their economy, culture, and tourism. At present, following the expansion in the exchanges in the various fields between our two contiguous areas, the border defense inspection tasks of both sides have greatly increased. It is necessary to establish a system of mutual visits by the leading persons of the border defense departments of the entry posts of both sides, which has already been put into effect, and a system of work cooperation. These will help develop the economic construction of the contiguous areas.

During the meeting, Major General (Usanov) conveyed the regards of (Ivanov), chairman of the Chita Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, to Chairman Bu He. Chairman Bu He expressed thanks for this and asked (Usanov) to give his regards to Chairman (Ivanov). After the meeting, Chairman Bu He hosted a banquet in honor of (Usanov) and his party.

Wang Guoshi, director of the autonomous regional foreign affairs office; Li Maolin, director of the autonomous regional public security department; and (Xu Huanxiang), director of the autonomous regional border defense bureau, attended the meeting and the banquet.

Sino-Soviet Railway, Trade Meeting Ends in Hohhot

SK2011152591 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 3 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] The Sino-Soviet border railway and trade meeting was held in Hohhot from 23-29 September.

During the meeting, both sides summed up the situation in developing barter trade over the past three years and reached an agreement on solving trade problems. With the principle of mutual benefit and each supplying what the other needs, both sides reached an agreement of intent on allowing Hohhot Railway Bureau to run shops in the Soviet Union and on developing an international tourist industry with the two countries' joint efforts. On 29 September, (Jililuofu), head of the Soviet railway and trade delegation and deputy director of the East Siberia Railway Bureau, and Daoerji, head of the Chinese railway and trade delegation and deputy director of the Hohhot Railway Bureau, signed the "summary of the meeting" attended by the two countries' railway and trade delegations. They also signed the "supplementary agreement" on the pending problems in border trade.

Northeast Asia

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, Japanese Delegation Meet

OW2011132891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1224 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met with a delegation from the Association for the Promotion of International Trade of Japan here today.

Shigeichi Koga, vice-president of the association, is acting chairman of the delegation, which arrived earlier today at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

The visitors are here to explore ways to further economic co-operation with China.

Germany Urges Japanese Concession on Rice

OW2111112791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1112 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, November 21 (XINHUA)—Visiting German Economics Minister Juergen Moellemann today urged Japan to make concessions on the rice issue to bring the Uruguay Round of trade talks to a successful end.

In a meeting with Japanese Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, Moellemann emphasized the need for Japan to open up its rice market, saying that Japan and Germany should take the initiative at the deadlocked Uruguay Round talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, government sources said.

However, Hata said it is difficult for Japan to concede on the rice issue because of political factors involved.

Japanese farmers, supporters of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in the countryside, have expressed their strong opposition to the possible opening of the nation's rice market.

Presently, Japan sticks to a policy of banning rice imports for the sake of "food security."

The United States and the European Community are pressing Japan to drop its opposition to turning the ban on foreign rice into a tariff, in a bid to prevent the collapse of the current Uruguay Round talks.

Japan Helping To Develop Dalian Industrial Park

OW2111042991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0327 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Dalian, November 21 (XINHUA)—China and Japan will join hands for investment and development of the Dalian Industrial Park, northeast China.

The committee for the management of the Dalian Economic and Technology Development Zone and Japanese firms have reached a draft agreement on the project after three years of study and negotiations.

A formal agreement for the project is expected to be signed on November 29 in Tokyo, Japan, according to Zhou Haifei, deputy director of the Chinese Committee for the Management of the Dalian Economic and Technology Development Zone. Zhou will lead the Chinese delegation to Japan.

Under the agreement, the two sides will form a corporation—the Dalian Industrial Park Development and Management Corporation Ltd—for the construction of the project.

The corporation, with 20 percent investment from the Chinese side and the rest from the Japanese side, will purchase a 50-year land use right for 2.17 square km of land from the Dalian Economic and Technology Development Zone for the construction of the park, which will be located in the northeast of the zone.

Zhou said that the new park will be an "internationally-advanced" project and will introduce hundreds of foreign enterprises and attract expected foreign investment of between 300 million to 500 million U.S. dollars within the next few years.

A hot-spot of Japanese investment in recent years, the Dalian Development Zone has now a total of 88 enterprises involving all forms of Japanese investment totaling 300 million U.S. dollars.

Chifeng City, South Korean Firm Sign Contract

SK2011132391 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 91

[Text] A mineral product company in suburban Chifeng City recently signed a contract with the (Saejin) Trading Corporation of Seoul, South Korea, on establishment of the Chifeng-(Saejin) Stone Material Development Limited Company. Both sides will invest together in the development of the basalt mines in (Guoluohesuo), (Maniuyingzi), and two other towns and townships in suburban Chifeng. In line with the principle of mutual benefit, each side will invest \$500,000. The term of the

contract is 20 years. Seventy percent of the stone products will be sold by the foreign side. The jointly invested development project will be carried out in two stages.

Joint Wood Product Venture Set Up in Mongolia

SK2111050991 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Construction of the (Ageru) Wood Product Plant, a Chinese-Mongolian joint venture, has begun in Mongolia.

The (Ageru) Wood Product Plant is being established next to a cow farm in suburban Chifeng City and the Mongolian Foreign Trade Transportation Company. Each side is investing 900,000 yuan to build in the city of (Darhai) of Mongolia a wood product plant producing mainly disposable chopsticks, floor boards, and furniture. The Chinese side has begun to deliver the whole set of equipment. According to the requirement of the contract, the plant will be officially put into production in January 1992.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Journal Hails Peaceful Settlement in Cambodia

HK2111001591 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 91 pp 25-26

["International Commentary" by Tang Tianri (0781 1131 2480): "New Example of Solving Regional Conflicts Through Peaceful Means"]

[Text] When news of the Cambodian Peace Agreement signing in Paris spread, all countries, without exception, expressed their joy and elation. The peace agreement includes the "Agreement on Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodian Conflict" and three other documents. It indicates that the chaos caused by the 13-year-long Cambodian war is at an end and that peace in the scarred and battered land of Cambodia has begun.

The Cambodian issue is rather complicated and affects many countries. The two sides in the conflict fought for 13 years, incurring keen resentment against each other. The peaceful settlement of the conflict is the result of the joint efforts by the international community and the four Cambodian parties. There still exist various contradictions, conflicts, and disputes in the world today. The situation is characterized by turbulence and unrest. Under such a state of affairs, the signing of the Cambodian Peace Agreement has removed one of the "hot problems" of war in the Southeast Asian region, affording another successful example of the world settling regional conflicts and international disputes through peaceful means.

This example offers us a valuable enlightenment: The parties involved in a conflict should be sincere in the peaceful settlement of the issue. Without this spirit, the signing of the Cambodian Peace Agreement would have been unimaginable.

For a considerably long time after the outbreak of the Cambodian war, the parties concerned focused their attention on a trial of military strength in the battlefield, each side asserting their use of force to defeat the other. Although the international community repeatedly called for a political settlement, none of the hoped-for results were achieved.

With the profound changes that later took place in the international situation, the parties concerned in the Cambodian conflict reached a common understanding: After repeated trials of strength on the battlefield, the war reached a stalemate wherein neither could defeat the other. However, the war resulted in the people having to live in dire poverty and in the exhaustion of financial resources. The Cambodian issue cannot be resolved by military means; it can only be settled through peaceful means. The continuation of the Cambodian war will not benefit any side. Instead, it will further aggravate the disasters within the country. It has become the common desire of the international community and the Cambodian people to realize a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue at an early date. In view of such a common understanding and desire, the four Cambodian parties gradually moved from the battlefield to the negotiating table.

This example offers us another valuable enlightenment: The international community had made long-term, unremitting efforts and cooperated over the peaceful settlement, manifesting their flexible attitude. Without such a spirit, the signing of the Cambodian Peace Agreement would also be unimaginable.

As the Cambodian conflict is a regional as well as international one, mediation by the United Nations and the international community is necessary. In the course of the political settlement of the Cambodian issue, the majority of the UN member nations, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the two chairmen of the Paris International Conference, ASEAN, and other countries concerned made consistent efforts and proposed various kinds of solutions. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council held six rounds of consultations in Paris and New York and reached the framework document for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian issue. As the outcome of flexibility and compromise, the document took the interests of various parties into account. Because of this, it was accepted by the parties concerned and became the foundation for the political settlement of the Cambodian issue.

This example offers us yet another valuable enlightenment: Putting national interests first, the four Cambodian parties abandoned all previous ill will, faced the future, and adopted a realistic attitude of national reconciliation and compromise. Without this spirit, the signing of the Cambodian peace agreement would also have been unimaginable.

The Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) remained frozen and failed to carry out normal operations after its establishment in September 1990. Beginning in June of this year, however, the SNC has held a series of meetings in Jakarta, Patthaya, Beijing, and New York, and has achieved fruitful results. As the parties concerned could make concessions on the chairmanship, functions, and location of the SNC at the First Patthaya Conference held in June and the Beijing Conference held in July, an agreement was reached which enabled the SNC to operate normally. The Second Patthaya Conference, held in August, focused on implementing the framework document by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Thanks to the concessions made by all parties, an agreement was reached on substantial issues, including military arrangements, which was the most difficult issue to deal with in the document. Also thanks to mutual understanding and concessions made by the parties concerned, at the New York Conference held in September, consensus was reached on the pending problems, thus paving the way for the resumption of the Paris International Conference and the signing of the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian issue.

It is noteworthy that Prince Sihanouk, with his foresight, intelligence, wisdom, and rich political experience, played a unique role in leading the SNC, uniting the four Cambodian parties, realizing national reconciliation, and reaching a peace agreement for Cambodia.

The signing of the Cambodian Peace Agreement has opened up a new chapter in Cambodian history. The task ahead is to implement the agreement. In this regard, unremitting efforts by various parties are required to remove the difficulties and obstacles arising in the course of moving forward. The public expects that the four parties participating in the SNC will loyally implement the agreements in light of the spirit of national reconciliation and mutual understanding, will cooperate closely with the UN organs, and will create conditions for smoothly carrying out free and just general elections. Meanwhile, all the signatory nations should continue to adopt a sincere and responsible attitude, fulfill their obligations, ensure comprehensive implementation of the agreement, and genuinely turn Cambodia once again into an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned nation.

Sino-Vietnamese Border Trade Gains Momentum

OW2111085991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0842 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Kunming, November 21 (XINHUA)— Ten years ago, an atmosphere of hostility and animosity was hanging over the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Today, however, Chinese and Vietnamese inhabitants along the border have been busy making money from the prosperous border trade.

Early each morning, tens of thousands of Vietnamese people, shouldering local products and other commodities, cross the border river for various markets.

In Hekou, a small border town in Yunnan Province, business people from Vietnam have turned a 200-metre-long street into a trading centre with Vietnamese characteristics, where business days begin at dawn and last into the wee hours.

The variety of commodities here is abundant and eye-catching, including straw- or bamboo-woven handicrafts, wooden slippers and sugar from Vietnam, clothes from Thailand, cigarettes from the U.S.A, electric ovens and coded briefcases made in Soviet Union and Eastern European countries.

Most of the shopkeepers are Vietnamese housewives whose husbands and other family members are responsible for supply and shipping. After several years' business in China they have learned to speak simple Chinese.

A Vietnamese woman engaged in trading electric ovens made in Soviet Union said that she can sell several dozen a day at prices from 40 to 200 yuan.

In other streets lined with Chinese-run shops in Hekou, Vietnamese business people are buying household necessities in wholesale batches. In a store called "Center of Asia," a group of Vietnamese young people bought several tons of taro starch to make vermicelli in their country while another group bought several cases of batteries for selling in Cambodia.

Along the 2,360-km-long Sino-Vietnamese border, many trading centres have reappeared, some of which boast of hundreds of years of history but most of which have just taken shape.

In Dongxing town on Beilun River in Guangxi Autonomous Region, border trade may date back several hundred years. Yet only in 1989 did border inhabitants start trading again after 11 years of hostility.

Now the border trade has developed so much that about one thousand Chinese workers live off income from providing river crossing transport service.

One worker said that commodities ferried into Vietnam are mostly Chinese-made bicycles, cassette-recorders, clothes, shoes and beer, while those transported to the other bank are Vietnamese woods, seafoods and mountain products.

Some Vietnamese women open small "private banks" in Dongxing, where one Chinese yuan can change about 1,300 Vietnamese dong, compared with one yuan to 300 dong three years ago.

According to officials in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region government, more than 400,000 Vietnamese people have come to Dongxing town and its neighbouring villages with about 400,000 tons of commodities for trade from 1989 to 1990.

In Mabeng, a hilly place previously uninhabited some 500 kilometre southeast of Kunming, a new cross-country

market has emerged spontaneously and was quickly approved by local governments of the two countries.

Chinese-made commodities such as soaps, washing powder, batteries, toilet paper, plastic shoes, medicines and fertilizers are traded here for farm animals from Vietnam.

Vietnamese business people travel all the way along the narrow winding foodpaths through the mountains with bags of Chinese commodities on their back, expecting to make big profits in their hometowns.

Such markets are scattered along the hilly Sino-Vietnamese border and nicknamed "grassland markets" for the site of the business transactions.

However, these grassland markets are fast becoming busy trading centres which have prompted local Vietnamese Government officials to suggest further expansion of the border trade.

Near East & South Asia

Cooperation With G-77 for Third World Interests

OW2011160691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1552 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Report by Gao Xinghua]

[Text] Tehran, November 20 (XINHUA)—China today reaffirmed its support for the "just proposals and reasonable demands" made by developing countries and pledged to cooperate with the Group of 77 to safeguard the common interests of developing countries.

Addressing the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the G-77 here, Wang Wendong, China's vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said the Chinese Government highly appreciates the important role of the group in international economic affairs and calls for the creation of a new international economic order based on equality and mutual benefit.

As a special guest to the meeting, the head of the Chinese delegation said the world, beset by the imbalance in economic relations and the growing gap between the north and the south, should promote the dialogue and cooperation between the two sides and carry out necessary adjustments and reforms in trade, technology, commodity, debt, finance and other key international economic areas.

The Chinese deputy pointed to the difficulties faced by the developing countries—lack of financial resources, heavy debt burden and diversion of financial flows—and called on the developed countries to improve the international economic environment for the revitalization of world economy, especially that of developing countries.

The developed countries, international monetary institutions and commercial banks should strengthen cooperation with developing countries in solving the debt

problem and increasing the financial flows to ensure their economic development, he said.

He urged the developed countries to commit to checking protectionism and contributing to a better environment for international trade so as to guarantee stable export earnings for the developing countries and encourage them to participate more in diversifying, processing and marketing of primary commodities.

The developed countries should help countries in the south to expand their technological capability and liberalize the terms of technology transfer to enable them to benefit from advances in science and technology as well, Wang added.

He also urged the international community to give special support to the developing countries in the services sector.

The G-77 ministerial conference was to prepare a unified position and a common voice for the coming eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) scheduled for next February in Colombia.

Developing countries usually meet in advance to coordinate strategy at the UNCTAD conference, which meets once every four years.

The G-77 ministerial meeting, which opened Tuesday with an inaugural address by Iran's President Hashemi Rafsanjani, entered close-door debates today.

Libyan Envoy Denies Alleged Ties With PKK

OW201110791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0953 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Ankara, November 20 (XINHUA)—Libya has no ties with the outlawed Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) nor will it have in the future, the Libyan ambassador to Ankara was quoted today as saying.

An American State Department statement last week listed the terrorist organizations to which Libya allegedly provides logistical and financial aid. The PKK was on the list.

Turkey's "DAILY NEWS" quoted Libyan Ambassador Ahmad 'Abd-al-Hamid al-'Atrash as calling the PKK a "domestic problem of Turkey." "The American State Department's claim that Libya supports the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) is completely untrue," he said.

The ambassador said Turkey and Libya have "brotherly relations and business ties," but interference of third countries and "alien issues" have strained ties between the two countries.

Last month, Libya condemned Turkey for sending troops into northern Iraq to attack PKK bases there, and this evoked a Turkish protest. Libya said the United Nations should stop Turkey from entering Iraq to combat PKK.

The PKK has been waging a separatist guerrilla war against the government since 1984. Turkey in October carried out massive air and land raids on PKK bases inside Iraq in retaliation for a series of PKK ambushes on government forces and village guards in southeastern Turkey.

Iran Refutes Libyan Role in Downing Pan-Am Flight

OW1711184991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1818 GMT 17 Nov 91

[Text] Tehran, November 17 (XINHUA)—Iran today refuted the U.S. accusation that Libya was involved in bombing Pan American Flight 103 which killed 270 people three years ago.

In an address to an opening session of the parliament, Speaker Mehdi Mahdavi-Karrubi condemned Washington for what he called "state terrorism" and expressed support for Libya's stance over the U.S. accusation and threat.

"The U.S., under pretext of defending human rights and fighting terrorism, is plotting to stage aggression against countries in which the spirit of freedom exists," the top Iranian lawmaker said.

On Thursday, the U.S. Administration said it will recruit allies for a coordinated effort to punish Libya for its alleged role in the bombing of the Pan-Am flight over Scotland in December 1988.

The White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater said that the U.S. did not rule out any options.

Meanwhile, the Libyan Foreign Ministry issued a statement denying any involvement in the incident. It asked the U.S. to produce concrete evidence and said that Libya reserves the right to defend itself against any aggression.

In his address today, Karrubi suggested that the crash of the U.S. plane "should in fact be clarified by impartial courts."

The top lawmaker also stressed it is the U.S. itself that should be brought to justice for downing an Iranian passenger plane, also three years ago.

"An impartial international court" should be set up to investigate the U.S. crime of missing down on July 3, 1988 the regular Dubai-bound Iranian air flight minutes after its takeoff from Bandar Abbas in southern Iran, Mahdavi-Karrubi said.

Two missiles fired from the U.S. frigate "USS Vincennes" hit the Iranian jet, which exploded in mid-air, killing all the 290 passengers and its crew.

Washington claimed that the USS Vincennes, equipped with the most sophisticated electronic devices, had mistaken the large-body aircraft for a tiny hostile fighter plane.

Arab League Urges U.S. Not To 'Punish' Libya

OW1711163791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1619 GMT 17 Nov 91

[Text] Cairo, November 17 (XINHUA)—The 21-member Arab League issued a statement today urging the United States and its allies not to punish Libya for its alleged involvement in bombing an American civilian airliner three years ago.

The Cairo-based League said in the statement it was "gravely concerned with the threats issued by Western countries against Libya."

"The Arab League appeals to all the parties to exercise self-restraint and not to take any hasty actions which might increase tension in the Middle East at a time when international and Arab efforts are coordinating to establish peace," the League said.

On Thursday, the U.S. Administration said it will recruit its allies for a coordinated effort to punish Libya for its alleged role in the bombing of Pan American Flight 103 in December 1988 over the Scottish town of Lockerbie. A total of 270 people were killed in that incident.

"We don't rule out any options," said Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary.

Meanwhile, the Libyan Foreign Ministry issued a statement, again denying any involvement in the incident. It asked the U.S. to produce concrete evidence and said that Libya will defend itself against any possible U.S. aggression.

In today's statement, the Arab League said the Libyan statement underscored that Libya is committed to the principles and rules of international law based on the non-admissibility to use terrorist activities in international relations.

"This denies any Libyan connection with the crash of the U.S. airliner," the League said.

Iran 'Condemned' U.S. Pressure on Nuclear Issue

OW1711112491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1047 GMT 17 Nov 91

[Text] Tehran, November 17 (XINHUA)—President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani today condemned the United States for forcing other countries not to undertake nuclear cooperation with Iran for non-military purposes.

"America has...announced that the Islamic Republic of Iran has no right to use nuclear technology even for non-military goals," he said at a graduation ceremony for Air Force pilots.

Iran is a signatory of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the president said, adding that "monopolizing and impudent countries," in order to attain their "unjustified goals," are openly pressing and threatening countries such as China and India.

New Delhi has remained silent on a U.S. demand that it back away from a proposal to sell a nuclear reactor to Iran under an agreement reportedly to be signed next month.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani also accused the big powers of "blocking the avenues for promotion of Iran's constructive cooperation with other countries."

"Under the present world conditions it is a must for Iran to rely on its own potentials," the president added.

PLO Warns of Collapse of Peace Negotiations

*OW1611171691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1559 GMT 16 Nov 91*

[Text] Tunis, November 16 (XINHUA)—A senior PLO official has warned that the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations might collapse if Israel does not suspend settlement building in the occupied territories.

There will be high possibilities for the peace talks to fail unless settlement building is suspended in Arab territories seized by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war, Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee, said in an interview published in the local newspaper "AL-HURRIYAH" today.

Bilateral Arab-Israeli talks started on November 3 in Madrid, following a ceremonial opening in the same city between October 30 and November 1. No venue has been decided for the next round of talks because of differences between Arabs and Israelis. Washington has been suggested as a possible site.

At the Madrid peace parley, Arab delegates repeatedly demanded suspension of settlements in the occupied territories, home to 1.7 million Palestinians where an estimated 120,000 Jews have already moved in.

But right after the meeting, Israel set up a new settlement in the Golan Heights, provoking the Arabs, the Syrians in particular, to protest.

Israel seized the Golan Heights from Syria in the 1967 war, along with the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, and the Gaza Strip from Egypt.

'Abd Rabbuh, a close associate of PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat, also said that Palestinian negotiators would not go to Washington to resume their talks with Israel unless the U.S. officially indicated its willingness to resume its dialogue with the PLO.

"The PLO is waiting for an American reply about the resumption of the U.S.-PLO dialogue and the right of the Palestinian delegation to have its own advisors," he said.

The U.S. suspended its dialogue with the PLO in May 1990, after 'Arafat failed to satisfy its demand for disciplining those responsible for an abortive sea-borne Palestinian guerrilla attack on a Tel Aviv beach.

The PLO official also spoke of a transitional period under the U.S. formula for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank

and Gaza Strip, saying that Palestinian-Israeli talks may also collapse if arrangements in that period fail to start on the basis of U.N. Security Resolution 242.

The envisaged transitional period will last for three years, followed by negotiations on the final status of the occupied territories. Resolution 242 specifies inadmissibility of acquisition of land by force.

"Any attempt to separate arrangements for the transitional period from a final solution would be rejected," 'Abd-Rabbuh said.

Such arrangements, he said, should "include substantial measures to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their authority and sovereignty over their own native land and their water resources."

Palestinian delegates made it clear at the Madrid meeting that any settlement to the Palestinian problem must eventually lead to restoration of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Article Assesses Jordanian Premier-Designate

*OW1711141391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1355 GMT 17 Nov 91*

["Parliamentary Reactions to Jordanian Premier-Designate Positive"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Amman, November 17 (XINHUA)—Preliminary reactions from parliamentary blocs indicate that Premier-designate al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir is likely to win the support of a majority during the regular parliamentary sessions beginning December 1.

Bin-Shakir is launching intensive consultations with political leaders and parliamentary groups to form a new government after the resignation of Prime Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Al-Masri reportedly submitted his resignation Thursday and King Husayn has already accepted it and asked Bin-Shakir to form the new government.

Ahmad Qutaysh al-'Uzaydah, spokesman for the 23-member Muslim Brotherhood bloc in the 80-seat Lower House, hinted the fundamentalist movement might not object Bin-Shakir's government.

"I will not rule out the possibility for the Brotherhood to abstain, rather than vote against, the new government" if the movement feels that the new government will strengthen public freedoms, the spokesman said.

Public freedoms had "relapsed" under the government of Prime Minister Tahir al-Masri, al-'Uzaydah asserted. Many Brotherhood supporters were detained, at least two of their planned gatherings to voice opposition to the peace process in the Middle East aborted, and one of their publications banned, he noted.

Meanwhile, he said that the Brotherhood would not join any government to negotiate peace with Israel. The

fundamentalist movement will continue to advocate the "holy war" as the only means to liberate all of Palestine, he added.

Yusuf Mubaydin, spokesman for the 18-member Constitution bloc, said his bloc had not met yet to discuss the latest change of government but he expected "all parliament blocs, except perhaps the Muslim Brotherhood, would extend their support to Bin-Shakir."

The Constitution bloc, the second largest parliamentary bloc after the Brotherhood, had led a campaign against Masri during which 50 deputies signed a petition calling on Masri's government to resign.

Sulayman 'Arar, head of the 16-member National bloc, said it was "premature" to discuss whether his bloc will participate in Bin-Shakir's government until "further consultations" are held with the prime minister-designate.

Smaller blocs said their decisions will depend on the government statement to be delivered by the prime minister at the regular session of parliament.

Bin-Shakir, holding the rank of field marshal as a career military officer, was commander-in-chief of the armed forces for over a decade before being named chief of the Royal Court and special advisor to King Husayn on military affairs.

He also served as prime minister for an interim period of eight months in 1989 before Mudar Badran became prime minister. Badran was replaced by Masri on June 19 this year.

Syrian, Lebanese Ministers Assess Peace Talks

OW1711153691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1505 GMT 17 Nov 91

[Text] Damascus, November 17 (XINHUA)—Syria's Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar met here today with his Lebanese counterpart Faris Buwayz to assess the outcome of the Madrid Mideast peace conference.

The Syrian News Agency reported that the talks also dealt with coordination between the two countries at the forthcoming stages of the peace process.

The Lebanese foreign minister told reporters upon his arrival earlier in the day that his visit to Syria was "part of constant consultations" between the two countries over regional and international issues, particularly the Mideast peace process following the Madrid conference held from October 30 to November 1.

Meanwhile, Arab diplomatic sources here said that the Syrian foreign minister would also meet with his Jordanian counterpart Kamil abu-Jabir before long to coordinate the two countries' stances before bilateral talks are resumed.

Bilateral talks between Israel and Syria, Lebanon, the Jordanians and Palestinians are being delayed as the concerned parties are trying to decide on the venue.

West Europe

French Official Leaves Beijing for Xinjiang

OW2011141291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1352 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)—French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs A. Vivien and his party left here today to visit Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Guangdong Province.

Vivien arrived in Beijing Monday as guest of Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei. During his stay in Beijing, Vivien held talks with Tian and met with Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

Joint Trade Committee Meeting With Italy Begins

OW2111042291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0345 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—The sixth meeting of the Joint Committee on Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Italy began here today.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT) Li Lanqing and visiting Italian Minister of Foreign Trade Vito Lattanzio jointly presided over the meeting.

After the first session of the meeting, Li and Lattanzio attended a signing ceremony of a memorandum between the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade (CIE) on promoting bilateral trade co-operation.

CCPIT President Zeng Hongye and CIE chairman Marcello Inghilesi signed the memorandum.

Jilin Economic Group Visits Italy in September

SK2111053891 Changchun JILIN RIBAO
in Chinese 14 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] Invited by the Fiat Group and the Bei Luzuo Industrial Corporation in Italy, a Jilin Province six-member economic and technological delegation, headed by Vice Governor Wang Yunkun, left Changchun for Italy on the evening of 13 September for a visit.

The Fiat Group in Italy is one of the largest automobile and spare parts companies in the world, also producing agricultural machines and chemical industrial products. In recent years, this group has cooperated successfully with our province in agricultural machines and equipment and promoting Jilin's agricultural development. The Jilin Province delegation's visit to Italy will promote exchange and cooperation with the Fiat Group and the (Beiluzuo) Industrial Corporation in car production and technology. The delegation and the Fiat Group will also discuss utilizing the group's agricultural machines and equipment to develop province's new rice area.

Seeing the delegation off at the railway station were Zhang Yueqi, vice governor of the province; Sang Fengwen, secretary general of the provincial government; Zhang Bin, deputy secretary general of the provincial government; Zhang Xuezhong, deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

Latin America & Caribbean

Communist Party Leader Meets Mexican Minister

OW2111120291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1143 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party leader Song Ping said the Chinese leadership attaches importance to building a clean government and is ready to make untiring efforts to fight corruption.

Song Ping, a standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, told visiting Mexican Minister of Supervision [Comptroller General] Maria Elena Vazquez Nava that China, where supervision organs have been set up in various levels and policies and regulations worked out, has achieved some successes in supervision.

On the other hand, he said, the work must be strengthened to meet the need of implementing the reform and open policy in China, adding that China should learn from other countries' experience in this field.

Noting cooperation between Chinese and Mexican supervision organs has already had a good beginning, Song expressed the hope that the two sides could learn from each other, deepen mutual understanding and push forward their cooperation.

Song said China and Mexico enjoy good relations, which were further promoted last year when Chinese President Yang Shangkun visited Mexico.

He said China and Mexico, which have much in common, should have more cooperation in international affairs and make joint efforts in building a new international order.

Vazquez Nava said her visit to China is a new symbol of the very friendly relations between the two countries.

She said her ministry is interested in furthering its cooperation with its Chinese counterpart.

Present at the meeting were Wei Jianxing and Feng Tiyun, Chinese minister and vice-minister of supervision.

Vazquez Nava and her party arrived here Wednesday on a week-long visit.

Cuban Foreign Minister on Latin American Ties

OW2111082891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0058 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Havana, November 20 (XINHUA)—Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reiterated here today that Cuba is willing to participate in the integration of Latin America.

At a meeting with a group of German parliamentarians, Malmierca said that regional integration has more favorable conditions in Latin America than in Europe, because "in this region there is greater similarity in language, customs, history and many other elements."

He emphasized that collaboration among Latin American nations is fundamental for Cuban programs. In view of this, Cuba has a legislation for limiting investments from non-Latin American countries to 50 percent of the total investments or less, whereas these limits do not exist for Latin American investors, he said.

The foreign minister also told the German visitors that Cuba is confronted with great economic difficulties due to the U.S. embargo, which is complicated further by the changes in Eastern Europe and problems in the Soviet Union.

The dissolution of the German Democratic Republic also weighs on Cuba's troubles today, he said. But the new German state would benefit from continuing ties with Cuba, albeit under different conditions, he added.

Among the new possibilities of cooperation between the two countries, he mentioned tourism, an area in which Cuba has great potentials.

The German group arrived in Cuba Monday and will depart on November 23.

Political & Social

Dissidents Claim Detention by 'Security Officers'

HK2111121291 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts
Limited in English 1115 GMT 21 Nov 91

[From "News at 7:15" program]

[Text] Two prominent Chinese dissidents have lashed out at Beijing for preventing them from meeting with U.S. officials. Hou Xiaotian, the wife of a jailed dissident, and journalist Dai Qing both disappeared over the weekend during the visit of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. The two women have since returned home, charging they were purposely detained by security officers. May Wong reports:

[Begin recording] [May Wong] Safe at home again, Hou Xiaotian says she was scheduled to meet with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker over the weekend. She was going to appeal for the rights of political prisoners held in Chinese jails, among them her husband, Wang Juntao, in prison for his alleged involvement in the 1989 democracy movement. But Hou says Beijing police took her away before Baker arrived last Friday. She was held in a hotel room until Sunday night after Baker had left. This dissident's wife is naturally angry at the government and not only for her lost opportunity.

[Hou Xiaotian in Mandarin, with Chinese and English subtitles] Although I have a clear conscience, I still do not like this way of handling affairs because it constitutes interference and harassment in my normal life. I am an ordinary inhabitant and citizen. I hope that I can be treated like other people.

[May Wong] Hou vows the incident will not shut her up in the future. In the meantime, GUANGMING DAILY [GUANGMING RIBAO] reporter Dai Qing has also returned home after being missing for five days. In a telephone interview from Beijing, Dai says she was due to meet one of James Baker's aides when she was abducted and taken to the seaside resort of Beidaihe. Dai called the Chinese Government's actions silly.

[Dai Qing] What I tried to tell them was, do not confront them. If you do so, things will become more complicated. However, they would not even allow me to express a little of my patriotic feeling and make this move. I feel regret about this.

[May Wong] Dai said she was released only after she started a hunger strike. May Wong, TVB news. [end recording]

Dai Qing Briefs Reporters

HK2111071691 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
21 Nov 91 p 2

["Special dispatch" from Beijing by Chung Shih-mei (6945 0099 2734): "Dai Qing Turns Up and Talks About Her Detention"]

[Text] "I feel hurt, but what is more grievous to me is that China has been progressing so slowly," said journalist Dai Qing. She described her bitter experience upon her return home last night after being illegally "detained" by GUANGMING RIBAO for four days.

Dai Qing returned home and joined her husband and daughter at 2030 yesterday. She was moved and happy when she saw that a large group of reporters had been waiting there for her for a long time. She had a big smile on her face and thanked the reporters again and again for their concern for her, and all the people applauded to welcome her home. Asked by reporters about her detention days ago, she talked in a relieved manner. But she frankly admitted that she was very nervous at the moment when she was approached that day. For the more than one year since her release from Qincheng Prison, the newspaper office had not assigned any job to her. It was a surprise and cheering news to her when the newspaper office suddenly told her on 15 November that she would be sent to Qinhuangdao on a visit to a glassworks there. However, she later realized that the newspaper management just wanted to send her out of Beijing because Baker was visiting the capital. Then, on 13 November, Dai Qing was contacted over phone by Simon, the second secretary of the U.S. embassy in China. She was told that an appointment was being arranged so that those Chinese democratic activists who had been apprehended during the 4 June incident and were released later would meet on 16 November (the second day of Baker's stay in China). Dai Qing was not really interested in that meeting, but she thought it might be interesting if she could meet with Baker's aides. In view of what was happening to her, she felt she ought to be present at the meeting.

Dai Qing told the reporters that if she had intended to offend the Chinese Government, she would have gone straight to the Hotel Shangri-la to meet the Americans, because she was quite sure that a foreign-funded hotel would not allow those from the Public Security Bureau to arrest anyone there. In order not to offend the Chinese Government, she chose to go to Hotel Minzu on 16 November. And then, in a hotel room, she rang up the Public Security Bureau, the Policy Research Center of the State Council, and other organs. She emphasized that as a Chinese citizen, she only hoped to see an improvement in Sino-U.S. relations.

At 1130 on 16 November, several husky men in police uniforms appeared before her, ready to carry her away by force. Dai Qing shouted herself blue in the face, asking the policemen to show her a warrant. But these men turned a deaf ear to her request and dragged her away by the fire escape. The hotel management also extended "cooperation" to the police by locking the main entrance and keeping people out.

Those men kept Dai Qing in a car for three hours. At 1400 they arrived at a quiet corner in Beijing where Dai Qing was turned over to some people from GUANGMING RIBAO. At that moment she found that she was

accompanied by more than 10 people in three cars. Jokingly, Dai Qing recalled: "When I watched television that day, I saw that Charles de Gaulle had had only two cars with him. So I had a bigger motorcade than his."

When the policemen turned her over to the staff members of GUANGMING RIBAO, she told them: "It is you, not me, who made the Chinese Government lose face." Dai Qing believed this action taken by the officers concerned was a very stupid one. With a smile on her face, she said: "They seemed to be afraid that they had not stimulated Baker strongly enough. So they just wanted to involve me in such an event, make it known to Baker, and make him realize what human rights really are like in China."

The man from GUANGMING RIBAO who took her away told her that he was accompanying her on her news coverage trip. So she asked him: "Have you ever seen any reporter on a news coverage trip under escort?" The man then said he was sending her somewhere to have a rest. Dai Qing asked again: "Has anybody ever been sent under escort to take a rest?" The man just turned a deaf ear to her question. She was finally taken to GUANGMING RIBAO's sanatorium in Beidaihe. Dai Qing thought, if they still did not allow her to contact her family when she arrived at the sanatorium, then she might regard herself as truly under custody. But after she checked in, the staff of the sanatorium told her that they did not have an international direct dialing facility. She was originally told she would be allowed to go after two-days "rest" there. But she was later told to stay there for one more day. She did threaten to stage a hunger strike, in the hope that they would let her go. At last she was released yesterday.

What would Dai Qing have told the American officials if she had been allowed to meet them? Dai Qing replied with feeling that she would express her hope that the United States would keep its confidence in Deng Xiaoping, because she believed that China's fate is in his hands and, after all, he is a great revolutionary. As for the issue of human rights, she hoped the United States would remain patient and let China change slowly. You must not force China to change, because the Chinese would not beat those who save their face; at any rate, you must give them time, she said. For this reason she disfavors any attempt by the United States to exert pressure on China by making use of the issue of most-favored-nation status.

Feeling indebted, Dai Qing told the reporters: "Without you friends, I may not have been released so soon." Midway through her conversation with the reporters, Simon from the U.S. Embassy telephoned to extend his regards.

Sought Help in Finding Economist

HK2111002791 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 21 Nov 91 p 1

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] Dissident journalist Ms Dai Qing, released last night, accused Chinese authorities of bundling her off to a resort to prevent her meeting U.S. officials visiting Beijing with Secretary of State Mr James Baker.

"This action was a brutal intrusion on human rights and an unreasonable way to solve problems," Ms Dai said shortly after returning home from a five-day ordeal.

The 50-year-old dissident appeared in good spirits after her return from Beidaihe, where she said she had been well-treated at a government resort.

Ms Dai said two men detained her at a hotel early on Saturday and pushed her through a fire exit into a waiting car.

She was later driven to Beidaihe along with a staff member and guard from her newspaper, the GUANGMING DAILY [GUANGMING RIBAO].

"They told me to have a rest for a couple of days," she recalled, adding that her captors said their mission was to prevent her from meeting Mr Baker aides during their visit last weekend.

The authorities detained her after she turned down the newspaper's offer to send her on what was described as a reporting assignment in Qinhuangdao, another coastal town, she said.

"I feel so saddened because they (the authorities) are still using unreasonable measures to treat citizens. It's been so many years and progress in this area has been so slow," Ms Dai said.

But she said that had she met U.S. officials, she would have told them to "give China some time" and not to confront the communist leadership head on in pressing for improvements in human rights.

She also wanted to ask for U.S. help in locating a friend, an economist named Mr Wu Jiaxiang who she said had disappeared after the Tiananmen Square massacre in June 1989.

Her husband, Mr Wang Dejie, told the POST last night the move by the newspaper was "stupid".

"It's a lesson to be learned by the newspaper that such stupid behaviour not only damages the reputation of the country and Sino-U.S. relations but causes bad influence in the world," he said.

"It's not a big deal. If they did want Dai Qing to stay away from the U.S. officials, why don't they tell us openly?"

"It's silly to say they want Dai Qing to do an assignment for the newspaper or have a rest. She's no longer a journalist and has not been given jobs for a long period of time. Don't they have other reporters?" asked Mr Wang.

Ms Dai has not written for the GUANGMING DAILY—the Communist Party's official journal for intellectuals—since the 1989 demonstrations.

Wants 'Assurance' on U.S. Visit

HK2111005091 Hong Kong THE STANDARD
in English 21 Nov 91 p A-1

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] Dissident Chinese journalist Dai Qing returned home last night after being held for five days for attempting to meet an aide of visiting United States Secretary of State James Baker.

A jovial Ms Dai, 50, told reporters waiting at her Beijing apartment that she was allowed to return home only after she had staged a hunger strike.

"This action (detention) was a brutal intrusion on human rights and an unreasonable way to solve problems," she said.

Ms Dai said she would find out if she could still leave for the United States to study at Harvard University as Chinese leaders promised Mr Baker during his visit.

She said she wanted assurance that she would be allowed to leave China.

The dissident was put in a sanatorium after she was taken to the coastal resort of Beidaihe on Saturday. She was not allowed to leave or make telephone calls.

She was promised she could leave on Monday, but then her guards told her to stay another day.

Ms Dai staged a hunger strike on Tuesday and agreed to start eating yesterday after being allowed to telephone her husband.

She was then driven home in the afternoon.

Ms Dai was taken by two men, believed to be public security people, to her former employer GUANGMING DAILY [GUANGMING RIBAO] when she was at a Beijing hotel waiting to meet an aide of Mr Baker. She was told to carry out an assignment in Beidaihe [as published] but she refused.

Religious, Democratic Groups View Human Rights

OW2111060691 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Nov 91

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] In recent days, people of all walks of life, including persons of democratic parties and religious circles, have met to discuss—or talked to reporters about—the White Paper on Human Rights in China issued by the State Council's Information Office not long ago. They unanimously maintain that the white paper, which has clearly and convincingly stated its viewpoints with support from ample facts, is an authoritative document about human rights in China, and that it is of great significance for the understanding and protection of human rights in China, and for defending China's sovereignty.

Zhou Shaoliang, vice president of the Buddhist Association of China, said: The clamor made by some people abroad that there is no religious freedom in China is totally groundless. Buddhism in China had been on the decline after the Opium War and was not revived until the founding of New China. Following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a large number of temples and shrines have been rebuilt with state support. Buddhists can now conduct religious activities in over 160 major temples and shrines all over the country, and the 14 Buddhist colleges train nearly 1,000 Buddhist scholars every year. Almost all of China's 2,000 counties and cities have religious personnel serving as members of political consultative organs or deputies to people's congresses. This fully attests to the CPC and the state's basic policy of respecting and protecting religious freedom.

Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the Jiu San Society, said: Some bourgeois representatives in the West have made a lot of noise about China's human rights. But they do not really care about the Chinese people's rights; they only want to promote their peaceful evolution by attacking the human rights situation in China. They also have ulterior motives internationally; they want to attack and slander China by taking advantage of the human rights issue to isolate China in the international community. This is indeed a trick aimed at killing two birds with one stone. But the Chinese people have learned from their historical experiences that only socialism can ensure their human rights and broaden their prospects for the development of human rights.

Sun Qimeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said: Comrades of the association have learned from multiparty cooperation that the Chinese people can indeed enjoy broad, equal, and genuine democratic rights. Anyone without prejudices will acknowledge that the enormous efforts and achievements that China has made in safeguarding and promoting human rights constitute a brilliant chapter in the annals of human rights in this century. It is really a tragedy of this century that some people should deliberately ignore the facts and even interfere in China's internal affairs by using the human rights issue.

The 48th meeting of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League [CDL]—chaired by CDL Chairman Fei Xiaotong and attended by CDL vice chairmen Gao Tian, Ye Duiyi, Tao Dayong, Ma Dayou, Feng Zhijun, and Ding Shisun—also discussed the publication of the white paper. The participants, all who have had some experience in the old and new societies, are eyewitnesses to the historical changes in China's human rights. They pointed out that, under imperialist oppression, feudalism, and bureaucratic-capitalism, which weighed like three big mountains on the backs of the Chinese people, the people in old China suffered from cold and hunger, led a precarious life, and had no human rights at all. After the founding of New China, the people have become the masters of their country, and human rights

have undergone fundamental changes in China. Today the 110,000 CDL members and the intellectuals they have established contacts with have become important channels through which the CPC and Chinese Government promote democracy.

Police Official Urges Rural Crime Crackdown

HK2111115191 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT
21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, Nov 21 (AFP)—A senior Chinese police official has called for a crackdown on rising crime in the countryside before it gets worse, the PEASANT'S DAILY [NONGMIN RIBAO] reported Thursday.

In an article in the newspaper, deputy public security minister, Yu Lei, said there were not enough policemen in rural areas where the bulk of China's 1.15 billion people live and where reported crime rose nine percent in 1990 compared with the previous year.

Yu said the situation was "serious" and that clans headed by patriarchs and "secret societies" often replaced lawful authorities.

The modernisation of society, particularly under China's policy of opening to the outside world was to blame for the increase in crime, Yu said.

As well as murders and armed robberies, Yu said peasants were involved in thefts of electricity and electrical cable as well as hydraulic and communications equipment.

They were also more frequently indulging in the "six vices"—prostitution, pornography, gambling, trafficking in women and children, drug abuse and trafficking, and feudal superstition—which according to Chinese communist doctrine undermine the fabric of a socialist society.

If nothing was done "increased reforms and further opening to the outside will create new problems," he said.

To stem the tide, the authorities should increase the number of police and boost ideological and socialist education, he said.

Yu's comments came shortly before a Communist Party Central Committee plenum, due to be held this year, which will include a review of the agricultural situation.

Daily on Public Security Minister's Remarks

HK1511150891 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Nov 91 p 1

[By Zhang Zhiye (1728 1807 2814) and Mao Lei (3029 4320): "The 18th National Public Security Meeting Opens"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov (RENMIN RIBAO)—The 18th national public security meeting opened in Beijing today. At the meeting, Public Security Minister Tao Siju pointed out that the basic tasks of public security work in the 1990's are, under the guidance of the party's basic

line, fully displaying the functions of public security departments, waging a resolute struggle against all forces and elements hostile to and undermining socialism, making major efforts to carry out comprehensive management, effectively curbing serious crimes, crushing hostile foreign and domestic forces' peaceful evolution plots, consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, preserving sustained stability in the country, and safeguarding the continuous deepening of reform and opening up.

Tao Siju summed up the successes of the public security front over the last 14 years as follows: Public security departments have resolutely cracked down on hostile elements' subversive activities, prevented and properly handled riots and rebellions deliberately instigated by these elements, safeguarded and protected the country's security and political stability, incessantly curbed criminal activities, and preserved the basic stability of social order. Over the last 14 years, they have unearthed 7.748 million criminal cases, of which 1.335 million were major cases, recovered stolen money and property worth 4.3 billion yuan, and gradually reformed and strengthened security management and blazed a new trail in work. Public security personnel have gradually grown and expanded and the construction of basic facilities is beginning to take shape.

While analyzing the serious struggle of public security work, Tai Siju said: During the initial stage of socialism, there are still factors and conditions for the occurrence of crimes in the economic, political, ideological, and cultural fields. A rising or falling crime rate depend on the efforts of society to control it, on a rise or fall in the factors causing the emergence of crimes, and on the success or failure of reform and construction. Tao Siju pointed out: The security situation in the coming decade will be a complicated one in which peaceful evolution conducted by international imperialists will move in coordination with bourgeois liberalization in the country, foreign and domestic hostile forces will collaborate with each other, counterrevolutionary subversion will be intertwined with criminal offenses and economic crimes, and international crime will permeate domestic crime, with both influencing each other. But he believed that China can rely completely on its own political superiority and effective work to overcome these difficulties, to carry out self-improvement, and to safeguard the stability of the country and society. Present at the meeting were Wang Fang, Ren Jianxin, and Liu Fu; persons in charge of judicial work in different provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government; and security department (bureau) chiefs and persons in charge of armed police force units, a total of more than 400. [See the 5 November RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article, entitled "Strengthen Public Security, Safeguard Social Stability," published in the Political & Social section of the 6 November China DAILY REPORT, beginning on page 31, right-hand column of page.]

Posts, Telecommunications Circles Crack Cases

OW1811113691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0853 GMT 18 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 18 Nov (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications held a telephone commendation meeting today to confer the advanced collective honor titles on 83 public security and defense units in the posts and telecommunications circles, including the Public Security Department of the Beijing Telecommunications Administration, and advanced worker honor titles on Bao Jingzhou and 196 other public security and defense personnel in the same circles.

According to incomplete statistics, over the past 10 years, the posts and telecommunications departments across the country have cracked more than 19,000 cases of all kinds, recovered stolen money totaling 13.69 million yuan, and arrested more than 20,000 law breakers and criminals, thus effectively protecting communications security and safeguarding the security and order in the posts and telecommunications departments, and the safety of the lives and property of staff members and workers.

Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun on Studying Party History

OW2111022991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1155 GMT 20 Nov 91

[By reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 November (XINHUA)—Speaking at a meeting of members of the first reading class on party history and party development theory conducted for personnel in organs under the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, said today that the study of party history and party development theory is essential for the promotion of the party's cause and for accomplishing all assignments.

The reading class, sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, has been taking place at the National Propaganda Cadres Training Center since 14 November, with 32 bureau and office cadres and some middle-aged and young comrades from the department attending.

After listening to the views of some comrades about their studies, Hu Qiaomu endorsed the initiative taken by cadres of the propaganda department in studying party history. He said: The Central Propaganda Department is an ideological fighting fortress of the party Central Committee, and comrades of the Central Propaganda Department should set higher and stricter requirements for themselves. He hoped the reading class would be a long-term project and achieve even greater success in the future.

Hu Qiaomu said: We can see from studying party history that the CPC is a party which is deep-rooted among the people and which fights for their interests. The reason why the party can continue to triumph over difficulties is

primarily because it is a party which serves the people, maintains close ties with the masses, and adheres to the mass line. Thus, the party can always count on the masses' support in surmounting difficulties.

Hu Qiaomu maintained that the CPC's creativity in applying Marxism has been one important reason why it can keep winning victories. He said: The reason why the party could gradually become an independent party during the course of its development was because it has integrated Marxist theory with China's actual conditions. This feature has not only found expression in fundamental issues concerning China's revolution, but is also seen in day-to-day affairs.

Hu Qiaomu said: The CPC history cannot be separated from Chinese history. He urged the students to study party history and Chinese history together so that they can be proud of their nation and have greater confidence in it.

Deng Liqun, member of the Central Advisory Commission, also spoke at the meeting. He said: Not only should comrades of propaganda departments study party history themselves; they should also do a good job in guiding all other party members in studying and propagating party history. He urged the reading class members to study hard, fully understand the CPC history, and fight ideas of bourgeois liberalization.

The meeting was chaired by Wang Renzhi, head of the Central Propaganda Department. Present at the meeting were Pang Xianzhi, deputy director of the Central Party Literature Research Center, and Zhai Taifeng, deputy head of the Central Propaganda Department.

Propaganda Head Addresses Meeting on Minorities

HK2011135291 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Nov 91 p 4

[XINHUA report by Xu Zugen (1776 4371 2704) and Ma Tianze (7456 1131 3419): "Xu Weicheng Addresses Forum on Propaganda Work in Areas Inhabited by Minority Nationalities"]

[Text] Kunming, 11 Nov (XINHUA)—Today, at the forum on propaganda work in areas inhabited by minority nationalities, Xu Weicheng, deputy director of the CPC Central Propaganda Department, put forward the requirement of "doing solid work" regarding the distribution of propaganda equipment to 60 counties in the minority nationality areas. He hoped that the useful experience of the 60 counties where the pilot scheme is being carried out will promote grass-roots propaganda work in the minority nationality areas.

This time, the propaganda equipment to be distributed to the 60 counties included color television sets, video recorders, tape recorders, cameras, and sound system devices. In addition, a small power generator will be given to each of the counties that have not had any power supply.

Xu Weicheng pointed out: In our country, some areas inhabited by minority nationalities are still rather poor. A fundamental reason for their poverty is the poor transport and communications conditions in those areas. As a result, it is difficult for the residents of those areas to have access to information and modern knowledge and production techniques as well as modern business practice and modern culture. In order to get rich, the poor areas should first change the people's mentality through their own efforts. To achieve this purpose, they also need some modern propaganda means. This is particularly the case in some remote and poor mountainous villages which have few connections with the outside world.

He hoped that the modern propaganda equipment with a total value of 700,000 yuan prepared by the Central Propaganda Department will play a role in starting the process of advancement. Various provinces and autonomous regions and various counties concerned should expand the scope of experiments according to their own conditions, and try to enable the people in remote and backward areas to have access to socialist ideology and modern information as much as possible so the potential energy among the masses can be really tapped and minority nationality areas can experience rapid economic and cultural development.

Xu Weicheng said: The 14 central departments of the state and the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee have positively responded to the proposal of the Central Propaganda Department by donating video and audio tapes with a total value of more than 400,000 yuan. The tapes included films for current affairs education, scientific and technological knowledge popularization, and the introduction of culture, art, and folk customs of various nationalities.

He hoped that various localities will conscientiously study their feasible methods of making good use of these audio-visual products for the purpose of directly serving the masses in the minority nationality areas.

Propaganda department cadres from Xinjiang, Tibet, Ningxia, Guangxi, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, and Yunnan and some county propaganda cadres attended the meeting.

Commentator's Article on Socialism, Achievements

*HK1911002091 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 27 Oct 91 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Discussing Advantages, Disadvantages Through Comprehensive Comparison"]

[Text] All things in this world can be compared, and the good and bad side of a thing will appear in its true light under comparison. To bolster faith in the eventual triumph of socialism and communism, some troops have compared vertically the present with the past, and horizontally China with foreign countries, and have learned to see more clearly

the great achievements of the socialist motherland and appreciate the unmatched superiority of the socialist system. As cadres and soldiers said: "The more we compared, the greater our ambitions and confidence."

Vertical comparison is comparing our motherland with its own past. What did old China look like? The younger generation born and growing up in the new society and New China could never be able to imagine what it looked like. Some youths do not like comparing the present with the past. But, an understanding of old China should be part of the common knowledge of every Chinese. Only by comparing the new with the old can we fully understand the former. Modern Chinese history is a record of humiliations and suffering for the Chinese people. The Yuanmingyuan, Lushunkou, and Lugouqiao.... [ellipses as published] all of them bear the crimes of the invaders and are witness to Chinese people's blood. But, all these went as the five-star red flag was hoisted for the first time. Economically speaking, in 1952, a year in the early phase after liberation, the level of our country's industrial development was lower than Britain in 1860 and Germany in 1890 and about the same as Russia in 1910. Annual production of steel amounted to 1.35 million tonnes. If averaged out based on populations, our industrial level then would be that of Britain in the second half of the 18th century. But this shamefully low—for each Chinese—production level, achieved by New China after three years of economic recovery, was the highest ever reached in the most prosperous year in old China. As some comrades have remarked, most of the commodities in old China carried the prefix "Western." Its industry was confined to "Wang Mazhi" (standing for scissors makers), its commerce was like the "Lin Household Shop" which was on the brink of bankruptcy and its primitive transport was characterized by "rickshaw puller." Now, all this has changed. Many important products like grain, cotton, steel, coal, and so on, and their quantities, now rank among the world's first, and some of the aspects of high technology like space, nuclear, and biological engineering technologies are now at the world's advanced levels. In the 42 years since liberation, despite fluctuations and setbacks, the overall achievements of socialist construction have been brilliant. In 1990, our country's GNP was 1,768.6 billion yuan and national income reached 1,442.9 billion yuan, which, deducting for the price factor, was 20.23 times the national income of 1949. With less than 7 percent of the world's land, our country has been able to feed 22 percent of the world's population. This has publicly been recognized as a supernatural feat. The great flood in 1931 affected 16 provinces nationwide. As the ruling class was corrupt, the death toll was 3.7 million, with thousands of land areas laid to waste and famines everywhere. This year—60 years later—we experienced another serious flood, with 18 provinces, cities, and regions affected. The disaster was much more serious. However, under the leadership of the Communist Party and people's government, we have won a great victory in disaster control and relief and properly settled the broad mass of flood victims. There was no plague and no one

died from hunger. People often say: "The new society is like a whole new world compared with the old one." Is not this a sufficiently lively proof?

Horizontal comparison is comparing China with the parallel periods of development in capitalist countries. Most of the capitalist countries are in the Third World. According to figures provided by the World Bank, China's rate of development far outpaced the average rate of other developing countries. Our country's development rate from 1963 to 1984 was on average two to three percentage points higher than India's, and eight percentage points higher in average industrial production growth rate. Even when compared with developed capitalist countries, our development rate was equally brilliant. Another set of figures from the World Bank: The total output value of all industrialized countries, except Japan, from 1950 to 1978 increased in general five-fold, while it was 15-fold with China. Thanks to such a development rate, China was able to complete in 40 years' time the journey that took Britain a century. Needless to say, we have solved the problem of the large gap between the rich and poor—a feat no capitalist countries can hope to match. Forty-two years is only a "tiny drop" in the long river of human history, and yet our country has achieved so much. Can all this be done without Communist Party leadership and the superiority of the socialist system?

In fact, everyone is comparing the relative good and bad things between social systems, but some people are not using the right method and will not arrive at a correct conclusion. For comparison, Marxism requires that the comparison be done scientifically and in a comprehensive manner.

Scientific comparison means that we can only compare factors capable of being compared, and exclude those that cannot be compared. Some comrades often compare the current economic levels of China, a country which experienced so much suffering and has only recently been reinvigorated, with long-developed capitalist countries like the United States. This is highly unscientific. The United States is blessed with many unique conditions, and, being in a favorable position in both world wars, has been able to reap enormous benefits from them and accumulate huge wealth. China, however, was constantly invaded over the last 100 years or so, ceding lands and paying indemnities, and, with warlordism and drawn-out civil wars, seriously ravaged. Holding these two countries up for comparison, where there is at least a 200-year "time gap" between the two, and further discussing the merits of the two social systems, is like judging the ranking of athletes with different starting lines, which is highly unfair and unobjective.

Some other comrades would often compare China with several other so-called "little dragons" in Asia. This is also unscientific. There were special factors behind these small countries and regions, which explain why they developed particularly fast in a certain period of time, and this calls for specific analysis. Comrade Deng

Xiaoping once pointed out that in the case of these countries and regions, "some developed powers, out of self-interest, supported them with funds and technology. And, at a certain period of time, it was relatively easy for their cheap products to gain a foothold in international markets. Capitalists gave some of their huge profits to the laborers, thus improving the living of laborers fairly quickly. But it is just impossible for such a big socialist country as China to take such a 'shortcut.'" Furthermore, in terms of nation building, running a big country with a population of 1.1 billion is completely different from running a small country or region.

Comprehensive comparison means that we must not compare only a "certain aspect to the exclusion of all the rest." A social system is a complicated and "multifaceted" body, and we can only avoid partiality and arrive at a conclusion that fits reality by observing, analyzing, and comparing all different aspects. There are more than 100 countries worldwide pursuing capitalism, and only 10 to 20 of them can be said to be really developed and wealthy; the rest are not developed. Therefore, we cannot compare China with reference to only a few developed countries; we must also refer to other capitalist but not developed countries. Everyone has his merits and shortcomings; so do countries. If there is comparison, then let us do it in a comprehensive and dialectic manner. For instance, in terms of per-capita national income, we are a poor country, but in terms of GNP, we are at the world's forefront. In terms of economic development level, we are relatively backward. But, our country straddles many spheres, so if we talk about combined national strength that includes politics, economics, science and technology, and the military, ours is a fairly powerful country and our moves make a difference in the world. Wages and income are low in our country, but our real living standards are not low. Apart from economic development levels, we must consider political systems and people's status in the country's political life, levels of spiritual civilization, and so on. And our superiority in these areas is simply unmatched by capitalist countries. In short, if we have compared every aspect, we will come to this conclusion: The socialist system is indeed superior to the capitalist system, and socialism has been a success in China and accords well with its national situation. Under CPC leadership, and by adhering to the party's basic line of "one center and two basic points," walking the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, pooling minds and strength and struggling arduously, the second and third strategic goals will definitely be realized, and China will certainly finish the journey in 100 years' time that has taken capitalist countries several hundred years. We have thousands of reasons to be full of confidence in the future of socialism!

Journal Prefaces Ideology Lecture Series

OW2011054691 Beijing BAN YUE TAN
in Chinese 10 Oct 91 p 1

["BAN YUE TAN Editorial Department: To Readers With Regard to Carrying 'A Series of Lectures on Education in Socialist Ideology'"]

[Text] The drive to educate people in socialist ideology has been going on in China's sprawling countryside.

This is a grass-roots project of strategic importance that our party is conducting under the new situation. The launching of this drive is highly significant in assisting hundreds of millions of Chinese to reaffirm their socialist convictions, guard against "peaceful evolution," and expedite reform and openness, as well as in the consolidation of the bastion of socialist ideology.

The party Central Committee has clearly pointed out that the current education drive will, along the main lines of ideological education, focus on promoting economic development and give priority to intensifying grass-roots construction. Ideological education requires lively and powerful teaching materials. Thus, BAN YUE TAN, being a journal of current affairs and policy geared to grass-roots needs, will not shirk its responsibility.

So, beginning with this issue, we will publish "lectures on education in socialist ideology." We will strive to discuss some major issues systematically, comprehensively, and in an in-depth manner with the idea of integrating theory with practical examples. We hope these lectures will be useful for the drive now underway in various localities. We hope our readers in all parts of the country will give us their views and suggestions with regard to the subject matters of these lectures.

Education about the current situation, about the basic national situation, and in socialist ideology are part of ideological and political work which our party has been conducting among the masses in an effort to rally the people to build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

The efforts made by international hostile forces to achieve their "peaceful evolution" scheme and the loss of socialist achievements in certain countries have made us see more soberly the necessity and urgency of intensifying education in socialist ideology.

The path ahead will not be flat and straight, and the ocean will invariably have high and low tides. Confronted with a highly changeable international situation in the 1990's, during which the burdens will be heavy and the journey long, the CPC and the Chinese people will firmly follow their own course and head for their goals with full confidence. The banner of socialism will forever fly above the 9.6 million square km of the great land of our motherland!

Lecture Titles Listed

OW2011054991 Beijing BAN YUE TAN
in Chinese 10 Oct 91 p 7

[Article: "Titles of Lectures on Education in Socialist Ideology"]

[Text] 1. Motherland on the Socialist Course

2. This is the Path Leading to an Affluent and Prosperous Nation—On the Basic Lines Followed Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee
3. The Achievements Made in China's Reform and Opening Up Cannot Be Erased
4. Our Convictions and Concept of Values
5. Privatization Is the Path We Should Not Follow
6. Watching the Tides Rise and Fall From the Angle of History
7. Counting on the CPC at Critical Times
8. The National Situation, the Starting Point for Understanding the Situation
9. Place Small Families, Big Families, and the State in Their Proper Positions
10. Where Is the "Science" in Scientific Socialism?
11. Liberate Productive Forces, Develop Productive Forces
12. Unite Till Tomorrow
13. Long Live the Great Solidarity of People of All Nationalities
14. China in Future International Competition
15. The Hope of Our Country Lies in Improving the Quality of the Entire Nation
16. A Comparatively Comfortable Life Is Beckoning Us
17. Modernization Requires Old Traditions
18. There Will Be No Development Without Stability
19. Develop a Work Group That Will Not Leave
20. The Revelation of History

'Sources' Speculate on Eighth Plenum Outcome

HK2111012391 Hong Kong THE STANDARD
in English 21 Nov 91 p A-11

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] A preparatory meeting started yesterday in Beijing for next week's plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party which is likely to approve a top-level reshuffle.

Informed Chinese sources said the Eighth Plenum of the 13th Central Committee, which will start on Monday, would also ratify policies aimed at strengthening the agricultural sector and resolving problems with rural projects.

The crucial meeting is expected to last three or four days, after which a communique will be released.

Local Beijing-affiliated TA KUNG PAO newspaper said in a report that the plenum would start on Monday.

Another pro-Beijing daily, WEN WEI PO, indicated in its editorial that the meeting would be held shortly.

TA KUNG PAO said that under the party's constitution, the plenum could hold elections to the Politburo of the Central Committee.

Analysts said this might mean that there would be reshuffles in the Politburo and even its six-member Standing Committee.

Sources in Beijing said that during the plenum, Yao Yilin, who is also a vice premier in the government, might step down from the Standing Committee and might be replaced by Zou Jiahua, a full member of the Central Committee.

Zhu Rongji, who is a vice premier and an alternate member of the Central Committee, might be elected into the Politburo.

Analysts said Mr Zhu's election would be an exception to the usual election procedures stipulated in the party constitution.

This states only full members of the Central Committee could stand for elections into its leading bodies.

The pending personnel changes in the plenum will pave the way for a larger reshuffle in the 14th National Congress of the party next year.

A number of younger generation cadres, many of whom are the offspring of the elderly leaders, are expected to enter the new Central Committee formed after the national congress.

The plenum next week will tackle rural problems which are fundamental to the next 10-year development plan, endorsed during the National People's Congress in April.

The meeting will also discuss various rural water projects aimed at preventing floods similar to those that killed thousands of people this summer.

Under the agricultural blue-print, China plans to increase grain production to 500 million tonnes by the year 2000.

In order to achieve that goal, emphasis is being placed on the development of rural technology and education.

More on Wan Li Remarks During Xiamen Inspection

OW2011182591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1012 GMT 20 Nov 91

[By reporter Wang Weizhong (3769 3555 0022)]

[Text] Xiamen, 20 Nov (XINHUA)—During an inspection of Xiamen in Fujian Province, Wan Li, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, urged Fujian Province and the Xiamen Special Economic Zone (SEZ) to continue focusing attention on economic construction, further emancipate the mind, and open wider to the outside world so as to achieve success in all fields of endeavor.

Accompanied by Fujian provincial and Xiamen City leaders Chen Guangyi, Jia Qinglin, Cheng Xu, Shi Zhaobin, and Zou Erjun, Chairman Wan Li inspected Xiamen from 18 to 20 November.

Wan Li, who visited Xiamen twice—in 1981 and 1985—expressed great interest in the construction of the SEZ's infrastructure and in city planning. After listening to

briefings by provincial and city leaders, he inspected the Xiamen High-Tech Industrial Development Zone, Xiamen Bridge, Huli Industrial Zone, and Xinglin and Haicang Investment Zones, where businesses set up by Taiwan investors have been thriving in recent years. He also attended the inaugural ceremony for the Xiamen Central Stadium and visited Taiwanese funded enterprises and the Yuanlin Botanical Garden.

Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian provincial party committee, and Shi Zhaobin, secretary of the Xiamen City party committee, briefed the chairman about the achievements scored by Fujian Province and Xiamen City since the introduction of the reform and opening up policy. As a result of implementing the policy, the provincial economy has developed. The gross domestic product and income of Fujian—as well as the social output value, financial revenue, and foreign trade export volume—have doubled some three years ahead of targeted dates. The export-oriented economy of the Xiamen SEZ, which is known as an open "window," has developed rapidly. A total of 489 Taiwanese funded enterprises have been approved in the zone, accounting for over 42 percent of total foreign investment.

After listening to the briefings, Chairman Wan Li was delighted and said: Fujian has done an excellent job in achieving rapid economic development in the past decade of reform and opening up, especially in the last five years. This is a period in which the province saw a marked increase in its economic strength, brought the greatest material benefit to the people, and enjoyed the greatest social stability. Despite repeated typhoons, the province reaped a good harvest last year; in spite of serious drought, this year's grain output exceeded that of last year. Compared with what I saw during my previous two trips, the Xiamen SEZ has gone through tremendous changes in its construction and development. All of these fully testify that the policies on reform and opening up, as well as on setting up special economic zones, are correct. Congratulating the Xiamen SEZ on its victorious course in the past decade, the chairman urged the SEZ to continue focusing on economic construction and persist in reform and opening up. He said: Fujian has an excellent geographical location and the advantage of being the home of many Overseas Chinese. Imbued with the enterprising spirit and granted preferential policies by the central authorities, the people of Fujian—so long as they fully utilize these favorable conditions, further emancipate the mind, and open up wider—will certainly do a still better job in all fields of endeavor.

After being briefed on Fujian Province's 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan, and Xiamen's goal to reach the economic level of the intermediate developed countries in 2000, Wan Li described these ideas and targets as inspiring and called for efforts to ensure a good job and translate ideas into realities.

Discussing the issue of improving city planning and management, Wan Li said: In managing cities it is necessary to formulate both long-range and short-term

scientific plans. We should work out feasible plans for building new cities and transforming old ones. City planning and construction should be incorporated into the economic construction as a whole, coordinated with reform and opening up, and aimed at improving the investment environment. We should give priority to building city transportation and communications facilities, and intensify the construction of airports, harbors, and other infrastructure. We should pay close attention to protecting the environment and adopt as much advanced technology as possible to reduce water pollution in harbors and cities. We should also vigorously develop the tertiary industry which is an important aspect of improving the investment environment.

Li Peng Inscribes Technical Education Exhibit

OW2111100191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1452 GMT 20 Nov 91

[By reporter Xiong Jinchao (3574 6855 6389)]

[Text] Wuhan, 21 Nov (XINHUA)—The first national exhibition on electric power vocational and technical education solemnly opened today at the Wuhan Electric Power School. Premier Li Peng inscribed the following for the exhibition: "Strive to do a good job in electric power vocational and technical education, and improve the quality of the contingent of workers and staff."

According to sources, China's electric power vocational and technical education, an integral part of electric power industrial development, has made remarkable progress over more than a decade. As of now, the educational system has successively trained more than 170,000 professional technicians and integrated them in the electric power system. To earnestly develop electric power vocational and technical education, China has successively invested more than 1 billion yuan since 1979. The number of electric power training middle schools in China increased to 38 units in 1990 from 16 units in 1979, and the number of electric power technicians' schools has increased to 66 units from 29 units in 1979.

The exhibition is sponsored by the China Federation of Electric Power Enterprises. It summarizes the overall experiences and achievements of electric power vocational and technical education in the past decade. In addition, it has also, in particular, shown the development of more than 100 electric power training middle schools and technicians' schools in some 30 provinces; autonomous regions, including Tibet and Xinjiang; and municipalities across the country.

Jiang Writes Inscription for Sanitation Workers

OW2111100891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1513 GMT 20 Nov 91

[By reporter Ji Jincheng (1323 6651 2052) and correspondent Xu Wei (1776 0251)]

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Nov (XINHUA)—The National Research Society for Ideological and Political Work of Environmental Sanitation Workers was inaugurated in Shanghai today. General Secretary Jiang Zemin wrote an inscription for the inaugural meeting which reads: "Cleansing the cities to benefit the people; nurturing new people to vitalize the Chinese nation."

Jointly promoted by the city environmental sanitation bureaus of Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Shenyang, the National Research Society for Ideological and Political Work of Environmental Sanitation Workers will follow the spirit of Comrade Jiang Zemin's inscription, and, starting from the practicalities of the environmental sanitation industry, positively promote the exploration and research of ideological and political work, in a bid to enhance the ideological and political work in the environmental sanitation system to a new level.

Daily Notes Sichuan Population Control Efforts

HK2111015691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Nov 91 p 4

[Dispatch by reporter Luo Maocheng (5012 5399 1004): "Sichuan Province Keeps Population Growth Under Control"]

[Text] Chengdu, 17 Nov (RENMIN RIBAO)—While paying serious attention to economic construction, Sichuan, China's largest province in terms of population, has conscientiously kept its population under control, so that a gratifying situation has emerged in the family planning work throughout the province.

According to statistics, during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the province's annual average natural population growth rate was controlled at 12 per thousand, lower than the nationwide average by 4.2 per thousand, representing a surplus of 166,000 people in the planned target. By the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the province's population in the nationwide proportion had dropped to 9.24 percent from the 9.93 percent during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. Child-bearing throughout the province was below target by approximately 1.2 million people in the five-year period, and more than 100 billion yuan was saved in maintenance alone. In the first half of this year, there were 71,312 fewer babies born than in the same period last year and, as a result, the annual birth plan is expected to be fulfilled.

A third baby boom in Sichuan was expected during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period and, what is more, once the birth policy changed and work relaxed, a grim situation emerged in family planning work. Having discovered this, the province's leading department adopted effective measures in good time. In particular, it promulgated the "Regulations on Family Planning in Sichuan Province" in 1987, and brought family planning work onto the track of the legal system, thus unifying people's ideology, regulating birth behavior, stabilizing public sentiment and policy, and effectively curbing the impetus of excessive population growth.

With a view to raising work standards, Sichuan has practiced a population objective management responsibility system at various levels, vigorously promoting the practice of the party and government chiefs being the principal persons in charge, and the other leaders being the secondary persons in charge, to assume responsibilities of the work down to the basic levels in the province. Moreover, the "veto right" has also been gradually practiced.

Under the condition of financial difficulties, Sichuan still allocated considerable funds to energetically strengthen the network of family planning bodies in counties, townships, and villages, and shifted the focal points of the family planning work to the grass-roots units in the rural areas.

Reform of Pension System Aids Elderly

HK1911011291 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
19 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Hong: "Pension Reforms Protect Elderly"]

[Text] Pensioners in China will be better protected from now on as central government presses on with the overhaul of its obsolete pension system.

A government estimate says that, by the year 2000, the number of retirees will hit 40 million, with a pension bill of more than 150 billion yuan (\$28.3 billion).

Retirees, who used to depend on ex-employers for pension benefits, often lose them when those enterprises run into financial difficulties.

But a recent State Council circular has asked pension payments to be handled and distributed by provincial-level labour management departments.

And in the future, the social security fund, as in developed countries, will be accumulated and distributed by the Labour Ministry, government officials said.

The funding sources of the new pension scheme—a revision of the decade-old social security practice in which a worker looked to his or her employer for a pension—envisages government allocations, contributions from the enterprises and payments by individual workers.

The aim of the scheme, said Hang Liangcheng, director of the Welfare and Security Department of the ministry, is to provide a pension "umbrella" to every urban retiree, even if his or her previous employer is in dire financial straits or closed down.

Another purpose of the revamp is to relieve much of the State's burden of subsidizing pensions, Hang said.

At present, the municipalities of Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin, and Fujian, Jiangxi, Jilin, Shanxi and Hebei provinces have financed their own pension funds and handled their own distribution, a milestone in the new initiative, according to Hang.

Sichuan, Shaanxi, Yunnan, Shandong, Hainan and Guangdong provinces are intensifying efforts to give pensions at the provincial level to retirees regardless of where they have worked—be they contract workers or had permanent jobs in State-owned, collectively-run, foreign-funded or privately-run enterprises.

The Labour Ministry has reported that 57 million workers, more than one-third of China's urban workforce, have made regular contributions, about 1-3 percent of their monthly income, toward the pension fund.

Last year, the fund amounted to 18 billion yuan, on which 10 million retirees were living.

The new scheme has helped protect the retirees and maintain social stability when the economic upheaval in 1989 and 1990 put many firms in trouble, and when the severe floods earlier this year destroyed many factories in southeast China, Hang said.

But even though China has initiated its reform on labour insurance management, the World Bank has proposed that China move gradually toward a three-tier pension system covering all urban workers.

The first tier would provide a uniform national basic pension to all urban workers, to be financed by a compulsory social security tax. The second tier would consist of enterprise-financed benefits above the basic pension, and the third tier would provide pension coverage to the self-employed and workers in individual enterprises.

Civil Service Training Colleges Planned

OW1511215591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1454 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] Xian, November 15 (XINHUA)—China is forming a civil service training network to foster workers for the impending implementation of a civil service system.

Details of the network were announced during the recently held third seminar on education in China's administration colleges.

Since 1989, central and local governments have opened some 22 administration colleges to train talented administrative cadres.

The colleges bear the burden of training individuals who will be assigned to leading positions and those who will be accepted as civil servants.

The curriculum of the colleges includes: Marxist theory, administrative management and standards of behavior for civil servants. Thus far, the colleges have trained thousands of cadres who will be assigned to different levels in the civil service network.

Science & Technology

Song Jian Stresses Technical Innovation

OW1411034791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1343 GMT 13 Nov 91

[By XINHUA RIBAO reporter Chen Fengxian (7115 7685 6343) and XINHUA reporter Xu Jiling (1776 2623 3781)]

[Text] Nanjing, 13 Nov (XINHUA)—During his recent discussions in Wuxi with the directors of some scientific research institutes in Jiangsu, Song Jian, state councilor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, said emphatically: Pioneer research institutes should stress technical innovation while working to intensify reform. They should also extensively disseminate technological knowledge and work hard for economic construction.

Song Jian stated: Guided by the party's correct principles, our country has achieved breakthroughs in reforming its scientific and technological structure. Most of the research institutes have found their own development paths, secured a footing in society, and scored remarkable achievements. Their success in reforming the scientific and technological structure has won praise from the party Central Committee and recognition from the broad masses of people.

Song Jian stressed: We should sum up our experiences and draw lessons; we should never revert to the past practice of conducting scientific and technological research in seclusion without regard for economic work. During the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," we should work creatively and make progress in deepening reform and opening wider to the outside world. Pioneer research institutes should not abandon their advantageous positions in technical innovation. Rather, they should further improve their job of disseminating technological knowledge while carrying out technical innovation. Only by doing so can they remain invincible. He said: There are many ways to combine science and technology with economic construction. One is the establishment of enterprise-based scientific research institutes. Meanwhile, we should encourage and allow some powerful research institutes to form scientifically and technologically oriented enterprise groups, either by themselves or by joining forces or merging with some enterprises, so as to compete domestically and internationally. We can also use patents and other intellectual property rights to serve medium- and small-scale companies and village and town enterprises. We should give legal protection to intellectual property rights and the legitimate rights and interests of scientific research institutes and scientific and technological personnel. He expressed the hope that governments at all levels will help some important scientific research institutes improve their facilities and research.

National Science Information Network Formed

OW2111061391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0524 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—The State Science and Technology Commission (SSTC) has set up liaison offices of science and technology information in more than 100 counties and cities, forming a nationwide information network, according to PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The Beijing-based national newspaper said these offices spread principles and policies on science and technology of the Chinese Communist Party and the state, and introduce advanced and applicable scientific results to industrial enterprises and rural areas.

Backed by the state, these offices link different counties and the SSTC as well as research institutions with a magazine named 'CHINA INFORMATION ABOUT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY'.

They will also popularize new technologies through publications, technology transfer, information bulletins and surveys.

Beijing Negotiates To Launch Asian Satellites

HK2111013391 Hong Kong THE STANDARD
in English 21 Nov 91 p A-11

[By S.L. Law]

[Text] China is discussing with some southeast Asian and Middle East countries the launch of satellites for them.

This was disclosed yesterday by a deputy head of a mainland technology research institute on rocket deliveries, Yu Longhuai, in Shekou.

He said China had also decided to send two satellites for Australia in March with another one for Sweden in December next year. Relevant contracts for the deliveries had been signed.

All three satellites to be sent next year were made in the United States. They will be delivered by a Long March IIE rocket at the Sichang centre in Sichuan province.

So far, China has successfully delivered seven satellites.

Mr Yu supervised the delivery of Chinese space rockets to Hong Kong for exhibition next week.

The rocket is expected to be unloaded from a barge at the Wan Chai pier tomorrow.

Chinese real rockets can be seen for the first time in a space technology exhibition at the Exhibition and Convention Centre from next Thursday.

Two sections of a real piece of the China developed Long March III, the rocket which launched Hong Kong's Asia I Satellite last April, were yesterday loaded on a barge in Shenzhen's Shekou port heading for Hong Kong.

Also loaded yesterday was a conical canister to hold satellites to reduce friction during satellite launchings.

Hong Kong residents will miss the chance of seeing the longest section of the Long March III because the escalators in the Convention Centre are not big enough to hold the 20 metre section.

Shanghai Builds Satellite Earth Station

OW1711023091 Shanghai People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 91

[By station correspondent (Bao Wenjun) and reporter (Ma Chongfei); from the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Construction of Shanghai's Indian Ocean satellite earth station was started yesterday. The project is expected to be completed and the station put into operation by the end of June 1992. This is the second ground receiving station for satellite communications constructed by Shanghai following the construction of the Pacific Ocean satellite earth station. Total investment for the Indian Ocean satellite earth station project is 28.6 million yuan. The station's large paraboloid, which has a 20 meter diameter, was provided by the No.39 Research Center of the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry and its electronics equipment is imported from a U.S. firm, SPS Company.

Upon completion of the project, Shanghai will be able to set up a direct satellite circuit with various European and Southeast Asian nations and open up international communications businesses concerning telephone, facsimile, and data. Shanghai's existing Pacific Ocean satellite earth station is only able to link up with Southeast Asian and North American regions.

Communications System Adopts Satellite Technology

OW1711020291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0127 GMT 17 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)—China has successfully developed a new system of radio communication by adopting satellite technique.

The new system named "point-to-multiple points radio communication system" is one of the key state technological projects in China's Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95). It was jointly developed by Qinghua University, the Shandong Radio Factory, and the Jinan Radio Factory.

The "point-to-multiple points radio communication system" has combined multiple access satellite technology with computerized network technology so as to form a telecommunications network for radio digital telephone, telex and low-speed data transmission.

The capacity of the new radio communication system is up to 10,000 lines for digital telephone, doubling that of similar systems developed abroad at 30 percent of the cost. Communication experts said that the average charge for a subscriber is even lower than for the wire telephone.

Chinese experts said that the new system has a large market in China since it is suitable for its vast rural areas, islands, mining areas, and remote and border regions.

Foreign Technology Imports To Cut Energy Use

HK1811024891 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
18 Nov 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Zhang Yu'an: "Tech Imports To Cut Energy Use"]

[Text] China on Saturday [16 November] announced its decision to further spread the use of advanced technology in its building materials industry in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-95) so as to promote development of an export-oriented economy and raise efficiency of the country's highest energy-consuming industry.

Wang Yanmou, director of the State Administration of Building Materials Industry, said major efforts would be made to introduce foreign advanced technology, to cut down energy consumption, develop new technology and products, and establish more technologically advanced industrial companies.

Wang made these remarks at the opening of the First National Conference on Industrial Technology Advancement of the Building Materials Industry held in Beijing from November 16 to 19.

The introduction of foreign advanced technology could help the industry raise its technology level, its efficiency and also make it possible for the industry to catch up with the world development trend, Wang noted.

Technology imports will focus on the following five aspects:

- Tackling key scientific and technological problems and developing major building material manufacturing technologies, such as cement, glass, high-grade sanitary ceramics and fibre glass;
- upgrading old factories with new technologies;
- establishing building material export bases, such as the Tangshan ceramics export base in Hebei and the glass export bases in Luoyang, Henan, and Qinhuangdao, Hebei;
- setting up high-tech industries, such as synthetic crystals and fibreglass reinforced plastic products;
- strengthening construction of facilities for research purposes, such as high-tech and high accuracy instruments for laboratory use, Wang said.

Special attention will be paid to cutting down the industry's energy consumption through adopting more advanced technologies.

Last year, the industry consumed 119 million tons of standard coal, about 11 percent of the country's total annual coal output.

Thus, a programme had been designed to renovate 600 old-fashioned cement production lines in the 1991-95

period in order to reach the goal of saving 1.9 million tons of standard coal and increasing high quality cement output by 50 million tons in 1995, Wang continued.

In the next few years, the industry will speed up development of the inorganic non-metallic mineral industry so as to produce more high-tech products to meet the country's demand. The products will include glass for aviation use, synthetic crystals, special fibres and fibre products, and multi-functional synthetic materials, Wang said.

In the 1990s, the industry's scientific research units will be encouraged to set up more industrial companies, expected to speed up the transfer of scientific research results to productivity, Wang stressed.

Li Jianzhi, deputy director of the administration, said the industry had made great achievements in the field of technology advancement in the past 10 years.

They included establishment of 32 cement production lines with a daily capacity of 700 to 4,000 tons each, which are among the most advanced in the world; 24 floating glass production lines with a total annual output ability of 28 million boxes (one box weighs 50 kilograms), which were also among the most advanced in the world; and 34 glazed ceramic wall and floor tile production lines with an annual output ability of 23.8 million square metres, Li said.

Electronics Material Trade Association Inaugurated

*OW1611173091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1220 GMT 16 Nov 91*

[By reporter Li Xiaojian (2621 2556 1696)]

[Text] Tianjin, 16 Nov (XINHUA)—In order to promote the modernization of the electronics material industry, the China Electronics Material Trade Association was established in Tianjin today after nearly four years of preparations.

Basic electronics material used in the development of our country's national defense industry, electronics industry, and electronics science and technology has now been developed into an independent industrial category. It has become an independent system of development and production, and has been gradually squeezed onto the main battleground of the national economy.

As part of an important component in the sphere of high technology in the present age, electronics material includes three major categories—electronics functioning material, material for special uses, and material for general uses. Currently there are over 400 enterprises and industrial units in our country's electronics material industry, of which 29 are large-sized key enterprises. They are distributed over 15 departments and commissions under the State Council, as well as 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. They employ over 100,000 workers and manufacture products in 12

major categories with thousands of standard varieties. The production value and profit tax in 1990 was 2.734 billion yuan and 300 million yuan respectively. The newly established association is a trans-departmental and trans-regional national social organization. It will act as a communication link between government departments and enterprises and industries.

Six of the nine specialist branches in semiconductor material, photoelectronics material, and high polymer material under the China Electronics Material Trade Association were also simultaneously established today. The association's office is located at the Basic Products Development and Research Center of the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry in Beijing. Responsible persons of the State Council's relevant ministries and commissions and Tianjin Municipality attended today's inauguration ceremony.

'Roundup' of Science, Technology in Provinces

*OW1811074191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0706 GMT 18 Nov 91*

[Roundup: "Limelight Turned on Science and Technology"—XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—A recent national invention fair saw the conclusion of contracts worth 843 million yuan (160 million U.S. dollars) in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province of northwest China.

Yichang city, Hubei Province, has invested heavily in scientific and technological progress, thus promoting economic development in recent years.

Confronted with economic problems, officials of Benxi city, Liaoning Province, invited scientists and engineers to submit their opinions and seek solutions last week.

In the Chinese capital, over 1,200 senior officials of the central government were listening carefully and scrawling down notes early this week at a lecture on modern science.

These are but a few examples on the frontpages of leading Chinese newspapers in the past weeks.

In recent months, science and technology have been hot topics in newspapers, journals, radio and television. Ministries under the State Council, research institutes, educational departments, provinces and municipalities organized meetings, exhibitions, consultations and other activities to commend outstanding scientists, publicize research achievements and solicit opinions from experts for social and economic development.

The publicity drive shows that the Chinese government and the Communist Party of China (CPC) have considered it a pressing task for the whole nation to develop science and technology and boost the national economy with science and technology.

Observers here said that the unprecedented stress on science and technology is attributed to the fact that China is confronted with the arduous task of domestic economic development and a very complicated international situation in the last decade of the century.

At home, the 1990s are the key period for China to realize its second strategic goal of quadrupling its gnp over that in 1980 and laying down a sound foundation for the country to catch up with middle-level developed countries. This process is known as China's third strategic goal in the first quarter of next century. To realize the goal, it is necessary to depend on science and technology and improve the quality of labor.

Internationally, social changes in eastern europe make the chinese authorities feel the challenges of 'peaceful evolution' (restoring capitalism by peaceful means) while high-tech weapons used in the gulf war have posed challenges raised by the current scientific and technological revolution.

The current publicity effort echoes the view of Chinese leaders.

Veteran revolutionary Deng Xiaoping's view, 'science and technology are the first factors of production force,' has been the focus during the current publicity of science and technology.

Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, delivered an important speech on science and technology and wrote a letter to other leaders stressing publicity of science and technology during his inspection of Sichuan in April this year.

In June, the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Science and Technology Commission jointly issued a circular on publicity of the view that science and technology are the first factors of production and to help the whole nation reach a consensus on this issue.

Leaders at different levels have also set examples in the current publicity effort of science and technology. For instance, general secretary Jiang Zemin invited agricultural scientists and heard their suggestions and opinions early last month. The party secretary and governor of hunan province attended lectures on biotechnology, system engineering and agronomy. Other localities and governmental departments have worked out plans since then on lectures, training classes and other activities for officials at different levels.

It is beyond any doubt that science and technology, outstanding scientists and prominent research achievements will occupy the limelight of China's mass media for a considerable period. However, observers here said many more things need to be done.

In addition to the publicity of science and technology, education and cultural levels of the whole nation should be raised, reform of the management system of science

and technology be deepened, input in science and technology be increased and the living standard of intellectuals be improved. Only the combination of all those factors will ensure the rapid progress of science and technology, thus promoting steady and sustained economic development.

Nongovernmental Technology Industries Flourish

OW1511133491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2125 GMT 14 Nov 91

[By reporters Zhou Zhengping (0719 2973 1627) and Zhang Xuequan (1728 1331 0356)]

[Text] Shanghai, 15 November (XINHUA)—China's nongovernmental scientific and technological industries have developed during the upsurge of reform. With the advantages of flexible and efficient operational mechanisms and close links between science and technology on one hand and the market on another, these industries have become a vital new force for developing China's new and high-technology industries. They have also made a positive impact on deepening the restructuring of China's scientific and technological system.

Since the beginning of the 1980's, without any state enterprises' instruction, groups of China's scientific and technological personnel with courage, insight, and creativity have begun scientific research with their own money. They have established pioneering-typed scientific and technological enterprises and have quickly transformed scientific research results into a productive force. As of now, the number of nongovernmental scientific and technological industries spreading across the country has reached 15,000 units, with more than 400,000 workers, of whom 60 percent are scientific and technological personnel. In 1990, total income for China's nongovernmental scientific and technological entities was more than 6 billion yuan.

In recent years, with a strong consciousness for creativity and progress, nongovernmental scientific and technological industries have continually aimed at newer and higher levels when developing new products, thereby enhancing progress in China's high- technological industries. "The Electronic Industrial Street at Zhongguan Village" in Beijing, which consists mainly of nongovernmental scientific and technological industries, has become the foundation for China's first high-technology industrial development experimental zone. Many nongovernmental enterprises have been established here for export-oriented trade and scored remarkable results. At present, out of five new technological enterprises with an annual output value of more than 100 million yuan, four are nongovernmental scientific and technological entities. At present, the Jianghai Company, established in 1983, has 34 branches in China and five Sino-foreign joint venture enterprises, with an accumulative output value of more than 700 million yuan. The company has

paid taxes amounting to 30 million yuan. The number of employees has grown from eight people earlier to over 1,200 people now.

Following the progress of high-technology development zones in China's coastal regions and inland cities, the number of nongovernmental scientific and technological personnel working in high-technology enterprises has gradually increased. According to statistics, at present, out of more than 1,700 new and high-technology enterprises established in various development zones across China, 46.5 percent are nongovernmental scientific and technological entities. Qualities of some of their products have reached advanced international levels. Out of China's five award-winning inventions at the Fourth International Invention Exhibition in Los Angeles, the United States in September 1990, three inventions were new technologies developed by nongovernmental scientific and technological enterprises.

The nongovernmental high-scientific and technological enterprises, established with their funds and on a voluntary basis, adopt an operational mechanism whereby scientific and technological personnel run enterprises on their own initiative and are responsible for their own profits or losses. Scientific and technological personnel have the opportunity to make full use of their creativity in these enterprises. Jinan's Huitong Environmental Protection Scientific and Technological Development Company, established with initial capital of 4,000 yuan and six people three years ago, has grown much stronger through the owners' shocking spirit of going all out in work. The company has employed more than 30 people and developed advanced international technology in environmental protection. It has gained more than 27 million yuan in three years, with an annual per capita production rate of 300,000 yuan. The Canghai Photoelectricity Technological Research Institute, situated in Shanghai's Caohejing High-Technology Development Zone, has vowed to catch up with and surpass international standards. It has realistically improved its product formulas, resulting in a year-long usage life of its product, an air-freshening oxidizer, nearly eight months longer than that of similar products made abroad.

Military

High-Tech Forces' Impact on Air Defense Viewed
HK1111042591 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
25 Oct 91 p 3

[Article by Liao Zhiyong (1675 2535 0516): "New High Technology Poses Challenge to People's Air Defense"]

[Text] The new high technology has been more and more widely applied to the development of weapons for air raids, and this is an obvious tendency in the development of weapons and military equipment in the contemporary world. The local wars in recent years also showed that using strategic air attacks as the main means for achieving the purpose of the war has gradually become

some military powers' major combat guideline. This thus raised a new subject to be studied in air defense operation of our country's future antiaggression warfare. There exists a substantial gap between our Army and the world's military powers in the field of air defense weapons. This is a fact that will not be fundamentally changed in the near future. How to give play to our advantages in the people's war and improve the people's air defense under modern conditions has become an important and urgent issue.

I.

The decisive role of strategic air attacks in some local wars indicate that anti-air attack operations would hold a more prominent position in future wars. By carefully analyzing the strategic air attacks in recent local wars, we may find that modern air attacks are characterized by the high-intensity, multiorientation, and multitiered employment of the air force and the sudden and continuous attacks on major strategic targets of the enemy. When the United States attacked Libya, over 200 planes carried out an air raid which lasted 12 minutes. In the Gulf war, the multinational forces dispatched over 100,000 sorties, with an average of 2,000 to 3,000 sorties a day, to carry out unceasing air attacks for 38 days. Undoubtedly, for the defensive side, the struggle against air attacks became much more arduous, complicated, bitter, and protracted to an unprecedented degree. A more noticeable fact was that the use of a large quantity of advanced weapons for air attacks and interception systems not only made it easier to cause great destruction to the defensive side, but also rid the defensive side, which had backward equipment, of its means of counterattack, thus widening the disparity in strength. Those who held absolute air superiority won victories in recent wars again and again, and this may encourage the military powers to use air attacks more frequently to achieve what they want. People can predict that when sharp interest conflicts occur between different countries, using strategic air attacks to force the other side to make concessions or to yield will become the main strategic option of some military powers.

II.

When facing the new subject and new challenge, how can the side conducting strategic defense win its anti-air attack operation? What is the effective way to fight such battles? In the Gulf war, Iraq's anti-air attack operations could not be regarded as successful, but they enabled people to learn a useful lesson. In the war, Iraq's air fighting capacity was in an absolutely inferior position, but its strong rival did not dare underestimate the large-scale air defense force and air defense works that Iraq had built for many years. After the multinational forces' wanton and indiscriminate bombing for several weeks, Iraq's military command system could still operate normally, and Iraq could still preserve several hundred military planes and a large quantity of weapons and military equipment. The number of civilian casualties in the large-scale air attacks was rather small. When

the war ended, the Iraqi troops could still maintain a considerable combat force and potential.

Relevant data showed that Iraq built eight modern air force bases in the country, which were called "super bases." More than 300 hangars were built on these bases, and each hangar could keep several planes. The hangars were so strong that they could resist the bombing of heavy conventional bombs. This enabled Iraq to keep several hundred military airplanes from being destroyed in the intensive bombing. According to another piece of information, Iraq built a huge "underground palace" 12 meters beneath the presidential house, built an "underground command center" somewhere near the Baghdad international airport, and also built an "underground city" in the capital of Baghdad as big as a small or even medium city. The underground city was built 25 meters below the ground surface. Its ceiling was made of reinforced concrete and was 5-15 meters thick. The underground city was not only used as a shelter for people, but also contained arsenals, laboratories, shopping centers, and restaurants. During the Iran-Iraq war, the Iraqi Government issued a decree, demanding that new residential buildings and public buildings have underground air-raid shelters. From the television scenes broadcast by foreign news networks, we saw that the Iraqi residents continued their normal daily lives and remained calm when the multinational forces, headed by the United States, were launching air attacks against Iraq.

However, according to foreign news agency dispatches, Iraq's resistance to the air raids was not well-coordinated and lacked toughness and initiative. This was reflected in the facts that their command was disorderly and inconsistent and could not achieve effective resistance as a whole. Iraq was short of modern means of air defense. In particular, its military command and communications system was very weak and vulnerable; it was also short of reserve materials for air defense. As a result, in the last stage of the air attacks, it almost could not continue its resistance due to the material shortage. Iraq's ability to protect and restore roads and bridges was also weak. The most serious problem was that the Iraqi troops almost did not organize any effective counterattack in the whole process of resisting the air attacks, so they were constantly reduced to the bitter predicament of being attacked.

The new high technology's serious challenge posed to air defensive operations has made many countries shift more attention to the struggle against air raids, and this will certainly give a powerful impetus to the development of defensive air strategies and tactics.

III.

The people's air defensive operation in our country's future antiaggression wars will have the general characteristics of the anti-air raid struggle under modern conditions and will also have its own special characteristics. We will learn many useful things through studying the successful and unsuccessful air defense experience of

nations in the few typical local wars under modern conditions. This will help us improve and consolidate the people's air defense in our future antiaggression war. Our country has a vast territory and a large population. Our national defense construction has been conducted on a grand scale. We have no reason to give a bad mark to our own strength. It is true that the modernization degree of our Army's weaponry and equipment is still hard to match that of some military powers, but we still can bring our strong points into full play according to the characteristics of our nation. Our nation has the fine tradition of the people's war that was developed through past protracted revolutionary wars. In the course of developing modern air defense strength of the people, we should continue to maintain and carry forward this tradition. In future operations against air attacks, we should still give full play to the advantages of the people's war, and use inferior weapons to defeat the enemy with better weapons and equipment through fighting a protracted war and gaining mastery by striking only after the enemy has struck.

Through our efforts in the past decades, we have laid a considerable foundation for building up the people's air defense facilities. The role of these facilities must not be undervalued. At the same time, we should also notice that our air defense construction still cannot meet the needs as compared with the huge territory of 9.6 million square km and the huge population of 1.1 billion people. Strengthening the people's air defense construction will be a long-term strategic task in the future.

In my opinion, we need to fully use the peaceful environment in a fairly long period to come and improve the people's air defense system. We should continue to implement the principle of "making unremitting efforts over a long time, combining work in peacetime with needs in wartime, drawing up comprehensive plans, and laying stress on construction in the key points" in order to perfect the people's air defense system as quickly as possible. We need to pay special attention to strengthening the construction of the command and communications system. We should invest in modernizing communications equipment in order to meet wartime needs. At the same time, we should also actively conduct air defense education, training, and research; and should particularly study the characteristics of air raids under modern conditions; study our countermeasures; study the relationship and coordination between economic construction, national defense construction, and air defense construction; study the scale, layout, pattern, and effects of the air defense works and measures; study the advanced air defense communications and warning technologies and means of foreign nations; and study the conversion of the air defense facilities from peacetime arrangements to wartime arrangements. In addition, we should also intensify the routine air defense training among the people, and should regularize the people's air defense system and relevant education in the form of law, thus guaranteeing the smooth conduct of construction in various fields of the people's air defense.

Meeting on National Defense Education Opens*OW1411040691 Hangzhou Zhejiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The Zhejiang provincial experience-exchange meeting on national defense education opened in Hangzhou today. Following the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and of Comrade Jiang Zemin's 1 July speech, participants in the meeting reviewed their experiences, commended the progress, and studied and formulated plans and initiatives for further orienting the province's national defense education toward society and for conducting such education regularly and through legal means.

Xu Yongqing, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, political commissar of the provincial military district, and vice chairman of the provincial defense education commission, presided over the meeting. Sun Jiaxian, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, director of the provincial party committee's propaganda department, and vice chairman of the provincial defense education commission, delivered a work report.

In recent years, our province's national defense education has generally undergone a development process of exploration, universalization, and gradual intensification. Public defense education has been substantive, colorful, lively, and varied. Through such education, our province has fostered a social practice of displaying patriotism and supporting the Army, improved the social environment for building up national defense reserve forces, and promoted the development of national defense and material and spiritual civilization.

In his report, Sun Jiaxian expressed the hope that party committees and governments at all levels will stress national defense education. He urged various relevant departments to take the initiative in earnestly performing their functions in national defense education, to publicize exemplary cases, and to expand and deepen national defense education.

Provincial leaders Liu Feng, Liu Xirong, (Zhang Shixiang), Wang Qidong, (Long Anding), and Tang Yuanbing attended the meeting. (Quan Zhende), deputy director of the East China Sea Fleet's political department, also participated in the meeting.

National Army Support Campaign Forum Opens*SK1111012291 Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 91*

[Text] The forum of directors of the offices of a number of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities throughout the country, which are in charge of the campaign of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families as well as of supporting the government and cherishing the people,

opened in Tianjin Municipality on 8 November. Making a special trip to attend the forum or addressing the forum were Zhou Wenyuan, deputy director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]; Zeng Qinghong, deputy director of the General Office under the CPC Central Committee; Li Changan, deputy secretary general of the State Council; and Fan Baojun, vice minister of civil affairs. Also attending yesterday's forum were leading personnel from the Tianjin municipal party and government organs, including Yang Zhihua, Chen Deyi, Lu Xuezheng, and Zhang Zhen.

The forum is the first national meeting after the establishment of the national leading group and the central office in charge of the army-civilian campaign. During the forum, the participating personnel will deeply discuss the issues of further enhancing the construction of leading organs in charge of this campaign and of having these organs better play their role and exchange their experience gained in this regard.

In his speech, Fan Baojun pointed out that after the national conference held in January this year on the campaign for civilian support for the army, the leading personnel of party and government organs at all levels across the country had enhanced their sense of mission and urgency in conducting the campaign for civilian support of the army in the new historic period from the strategic high plane of safeguarding stability and development. The enthusiasm of army personnel and civilians throughout the country in launching the campaign has run unprecedentedly high and the activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families as well as of supporting the government and cherishing the people have even developed in depth and width. The country has scored new achievements in fostering advanced individuals, units, and counties in launching this campaign and improved its work in this regard to a new level. At present, in addition to the 10 model cities and counties commended by the national authorities in this work, various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have also commended and conferred the title to 106 model cities for their achievements in this regard.

During the forum, Fan Baojun also put forward specific demands for the work of 1992.

Advances Hailed in Military Science Research*OW1011043591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 9 Nov 91*

[By correspondent Sun Bo (1327 3134) and reporter Hu Nianqiu (5170 1628 4428)]

[Text] Beijing, 9 November (XINHUA)—During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the Armed Forces accomplished 378 major subjects in military science research, of which 66 key subjects in 30 research projects were included for the first time in the state plan for research in

philosophy and social sciences. Military science research in our Armed Forces basically covers every field of military science.

Under the leadership and attention of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, military science research in the Armed Forces has implemented the policy of "directed toward the world, the future, and the modernization drive," insisted on combining professional research with amateur research, integrated theoretical research with applied research, conducted extensive research on various theoretical issues related to national defense and army building, and scored a series of results that created quite an impact at home and abroad. They include:

- Stepping up research in Marxist military theory and Mao Zedong military thought. In particular, a number of academic works and theses have produced a great impact inside and outside the Armed Forces during research on the theories of national defense and army building during the new Deng Xiaoping period. The "Selected Military Works of Mao Zedong" and the "Collected Military Works of Marx and Engels" were compiled, translated, and published. The important theoretical work "Formation and Evolution of Mao Zedong Military Thought" was edited and published, and "Deng Xiaoping on National Defense and Army Building" is now being compiled.
- Providing a legal basis to regularize and introduce a legal system within the Armed Forces. In this regard, a set of rules and regulations has been compiled and revised, serializing them for the first time in the Armed Forces.
- Completing the research on China's national defense system and on major topics greatly impacting China's military strategy. As a result, a large number of quite valuable research and advisory reports has been submitted. According to incomplete statistics, more than 1,000 such reports have been submitted since 1987.
- Providing reference on army building and warfare with a number of important military history books. Currently, all volumes of the "Combat History of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]" have been released. In addition, other important military history books, such as "60 Years Chronicle of the Chinese PLA," "Organization and Evolution of the Chinese PLA and Names of Leaders at Each Level," and "Atrocities of the Japanese Invading Army in China," have also been released.
- Making considerable progress in academic research in foreign military affairs. In this area, a number of important foreign military academic works have been translated and published.
- Achieving satisfying results in research on combat simulation, command automation, machine translation, and military literature data banks. A number of models on strategy, campaigns, and tactics, as well as

military expert simulation systems and special topic demonstration models, were put into direct use by the troops, providing the means to modernize our Army.

- Launching all-Army academic activities and conducting brisk exchanges abroad. A series of important all-Army academic activities were organized by integrating them with some important issues in army building and combat requirements, and contacts and academic exchanges with foreign military science research organizations were strengthened.
- Building the ranks of military science researchers in the Armed Forces. These have initially formed into a framework for military science research that is based on the Armed Forces and features specialized research units serving as the main body. As a result, a group of military science researchers of a fairly high standard is being cultivated.

Xing Chongzhi Attends Army-Civilian Award Rally

SK1311080891 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] On the morning of 10 November, the provincial party committee, the provincial government and the provincial military district jointly held a rally in Baoding to name and commend the advanced collectives and workers in Hebei Provincial army-civilian joint activities. The rally called on all prefectures and cities to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the Beijing Military Region's rally to mark the 10th anniversary of its army-civilian joint activities, to sum up achievements and to commend the advanced collectives and workers, and hoped that all advanced collectives and workers receiving awards would promote the (words indistinct) and push the army-civilian joint activities and the campaign of building socialist spiritual civilization to a new stage.

At the rally, Han Licheng, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, and director of the Propaganda Department, read the decision of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district, on commending advanced collectives and workers in the army-civilian joint activities. Responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], Beijing Military region, the Hebei Provincial party committee, the provincial government, the provincial military district, and the 52034 army unit stationed in the province, including Zhai Taifeng, Yang Feng, Zhang Shutian, Wang Chengbin, Zhang Gong, Wang Fuyi, Cao Heqing, (Ji Yaocheng), Xing Chongzhi, Lu Chuanzan, Han Licheng, Gu Erxiong, Han Shiqian, (Fang Meiyuan), (Liu Renzhong), and (Zhao Weizhong) attended the rally and presented awards to the advanced collectives and workers.

Lu Chuanzan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech in which he reviewed the

course of our province's 10 years of army-civilian joint activities. He said: Over the past 10 years, under the stimulation of the broad masses of officers and men of the army units stationed in our province, and through the hard work of the party committees and governments at all levels and the masses of people across the province, the army-civilian joint activities have been extensively conducted in all urban and rural areas, and have played a tremendous role in improving the environment, changing the work style, stabilizing society, developing the economy, and building a new socialist life and promoted the building of the two civilizations.

After that, Lu Chuanzan touched on his opinions on how to specifically implement the guidelines of the Beijing Military Region's rally to mark the 10th anniversary of its army-civilian activities, to sum up achievements and to commend the advanced collectives and workers. He called for conscientious efforts to study the documents of the rally, firmly implement them, fully display an exemplary and leading role in the army-civilian joint activities, comprehensively promote the mass campaign of building the spiritual civilization, deeply carry out activities to learn from the PLA, do a better job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs, and realistically strengthen the leadership over the army-civilian joint activities.

Jiangxi Secretary Addresses Commendation Meeting

*HK0911015791 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] This morning, the provincial party committee, people's government, and military district held in Nanchang a meeting to confer titles on and commend a number of model two-support [support the Army and provide preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary Army men and martyrs as well as support the government and cherish the people] cities and counties. [passage omitted]

The meeting called on party committees and governments at all levels across the province as well as all Jiangxi-based troops to learn from the model two-support cities and counties, further carry out the activities of building model two-support cities and counties in width and depth, strive to raise the provincial two-support work to a higher level, and make greater contributions to Jiangxi's development and Jiangxi-based troops building.

Provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Mao Zhiyong, Zhu Zhihong, Lu Xiuzhen, Wang Taihua, Ma Shichang, Shu Shengyou, Liu Zhonghou, Wang Shufeng, Pei Dean, Hu Ping, Zhang Yujiang, Lou Zhongnan, Fan Jun, Yang Linxiong, and others attended the meeting.

The National Leading Group for Two-Support Work and the Ministry of Civil Affairs sent congratulatory telegrams to the meeting.

Entrusted by Yang Baibing, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, secretary general of the Central Military Commission, and director of the PLA General Political Department, Major General Chen Weisong, director of the Discipline Inspection Department of the PLA General Political Department, read out a congratulatory letter written by the PLA General Political Department at the meeting.

Entrusted by the leaders of the Nanjing Military Region, Colonel Zhang Jinrong, deputy director of the Mass Work Department of the Nanjing Military Region, read out a congratulatory letter written by the Political Department of the Nanjing Military Region.

Major General Zhang Yujiang, provincial military district political commissar, read out a title conferment and commendation decision made jointly by the provincial party committee, government, and military district. [passage omitted]

Mao Zhiyong, provincial party committee secretary and provincial military district party committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the close of the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, government, and military district, Mao Zhiyong extended warm congratulations to all the model two-support cities and counties as well as model counties excelling in the work of supporting the Army and providing preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary Army men and martyrs, which were commended at the meeting. Mao Zhiyong pointed out: We must understand the importance of successfully carrying out the two-support work from a high strategic plane, further heighten consciousness in carrying out activities of building model two-support cities and counties, understand the importance of the two-support work from the high plane of maintaining long-term nationwide security and stability, strengthening party leadership, consolidating the socialist system, opposing peaceful evolution, and attaining the second-stage strategic goal, and safeguard unity between the Army and the government as well as between the Army and the people as much as we treasure our own eyes. The activities of building model two-support cities and counties are aimed at strengthening unity between the Army and the government as well as between the Army and the people and are an important way as well as an effective form for improving the two-support work in an all-round way. Therefore, all the party, government, and military leaders as well as the broad masses of the servicemen and people across the province must display both burning enthusiasm and a strong sense of political responsibility, consciously take the activities of building model two-support cities and counties as an important component of the two-support work, carry out such activities in a down-to-earth manner, and strive for more tangible results from such activities.

Mao Zhiyong pointed out: We must exert our utmost to orient the activities of building model two-support cities and counties to promoting social production development and improving locally stationed troops' combat effectiveness. In studying and formulating plans for

building model two-support cities and counties, we must make sure that such plans will fully conform with the central tasks of various local areas and locally based troops as well as with the social, political, economic, and cultural development plans of various local areas. We must take into account actual local conditions, make unified arrangements, take unified actions, and enable our plans to display distinctive local characteristics. Party committees and governments at all levels across the province must take concern and support for troops building as their unshirkable duty. The PLA troops as well as armed police troops stationed in Jiangxi must firmly bear in mind the requirements of cherishing, learning from, and serving the people and must strive to make greater contributions to various types of construction undertaken by the local areas while successfully building themselves. [passage omitted]

Zhejiang CPC: Party To Control Armed Forces

*HK1411150591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
1 Nov 91 p 3*

[Report by Huang Yuncheng (7806 6663 2052): "Zhejiang Makes Efforts to Ensure People's Armed Forces Remain Under Party Leadership"]

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee attaches a great deal of importance to working for the people's armed forces and is making sure that the fine tradition of the party controlling the armed forces is implemented. At present, the people's armed cadres across the province have all received training in rotation.

The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee considers strengthening work for the people's armed forces an important task for safeguarding the country's lasting security and peace. The provincial CPC committee has instituted a system regarding work for the people's armed forces. Relevant departments of the provincial CPC committee send special personnel to work in all military areas. Moreover, in each prefecture, city, county, and area, one leader is placed in charge of the work for the people's armed forces.

The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee has included work for the people's armed forces in its overall work planning. In the second half of January, centered on putting the grand blueprint into practice, the provincial CPC committee called a work conference on the party controlling the armed forces to thoroughly discuss how to strengthen and improve work for the people's armed forces. At the conference, they confirmed the basic principles of thought. Provincial Party Secretary Li Zemin delivered a speech about the "Rules Regarding Work for the People's Armed Forces," which were promulgated earlier, and put forward ideas for their implementation.

Major leaders of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee have conducted investigations in all areas and listened to work reports on the people's armed forces, and quickly resolved problems, which had become

trends. They have learned from the investigations that it is difficult for cadres of the people's armed forces at and above the county level to be exchanged, that there is a shortage of basic-level special armed forces, and that some special armed forces are poor in quality. The provincial CPC committee, together with the organizational department, the labor and personnel departments, and the provincial military district, immediately set up joint teams to carry out special investigations. After this, they issued the "Opinions on the Transfer and Exchange of the People's Armed Forces," and decided to send 100 special armed cadres and set targets for their work. At the same time, they founded the "provincial school for the people's armed cadres" to train or give rotational training to the people's armed cadres and special armed cadres. At present, the province has transferred and exchanged over 300 people's armed cadres and special armed cadres, held 37 periods of training classes with the result that the people's armed cadres and special armed cadres across the province have generally received one training. The first 100 trainees at the provincial school for the people's armed cadres will be sent to various posts of the people's armed forces immediately upon their graduation.

Lanzhou Region Examines Party Cell Building

*HK1111030091 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
24 Oct 91 p 1*

[By Tang Wu (0781 2976): "Lanzhou Military Region Investigates Party Branch Building in Grass-Roots Units"]

[Text] On the eve of National Day, Lanzhou Military Region party committees and organs at all levels organized forces to investigate party branch building in grass-roots units, while affirming accomplishments in a truth-seeking way, finding out weak links, summarizing experiences and lessons, and adopting powerful measures to continue to do a good job of party branch building with high standards.

Viewing the inspection's results, all the military command's units had, since the beginning of this year, firmly implemented the spirit of the armywide forum on augmenting grass-roots party-branch building convened at the end of last year, and focused efforts on grasping work in building party branches with marked results, which find expressions as follows:

With great attention of party committees and coordination of organs, efforts were focused on building party branches as the main course in all work. Between January and August, the military command sent some 1,300 party building work teams, involving some 5,000 officials, of whom 90 were above army level. All major regimental officers established ties with grass-roots party branches, making it a system.

Training work was conducted in a down-to-earth way, with qualities of grass-roots party branch secretaries universally elevated. Ninety-three percent of military

region party branch secretaries participated in training, with 17 percent of them increasing their qualifications for their work.

Comprehensive improvement was implemented, with incomplete and unhealthy organizations enjoying a basic turn for the better. As of now, 87 percent of the region's company party branches have founded party branch committees with at least five members by adopting the measures of retaining backbone, filling in vacancies, readjusting distribution of party members, and improving recruitment of party members.

Implementing the stipulation in "Regulations for Political Work" as well as the system of organizational life, while making them constant and standardized, with markedly improving the quality and effects. Measures for the party administering party members and cadres were universally established in grass-roots party branches, with great progress made in unfolding criticism and self-criticism.

Efforts were exerted to grasp constant ideological and political work. Rank and file of the ideological backbone were universally organized at the grassroots with party members, squad leaders, CYL group leaders, and volunteers constituting the main body, leadership in party branches' ideological and political work was augmented. The ideological conditions of cadres and soldiers were stable, who were working hard to make progress with sound spiritual feature.

New progress was made in comprehensive building at the grass-roots level by adhering to "grasping the party branch" and "going down to the company." Especially great changes took place in those party branches that used to have many problems.

The grass-roots party branches' capabilities in resolving problems and leading companies in comprehensive building were greatly strengthened, thus promoting the troops' stability and fulfillment of various tasks.

During the investigation, some units were found not to have paid sufficient attention to "focusing efforts on grasping party branch building," failing to give efficient guidance to some party branches, with unsatisfactory results in completing and perfecting organizations, implementing institutions, and firming leadership. Especially when there were a lot of work to be done, they were not good at grasping implementation by knitting party branch building together with other work items.

On the basis of the inspection, the military region organ issued a circular, requiring units at all levels to earnestly study the instruction of the Central Military Commission and the General Political Department to fulfill the task of focusing efforts on grasping party branch building with high demand, and aiming at existing problems with relative measures.

Qinghai District Discusses Party Building

HK1311075091 Xining Qinghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Recently, the provincial military district held a discussion meeting on the building of party committees and branches to sum up and exchange experiences, as well as to study and work out measures for party building.

Yin Kesheng, provincial party secretary and first secretary of the provincial military district, attended the meeting. In his speech, he called on the vast number of servicemen and civilians of the province to unite as one, struggle hard hand in hand, and contribute to Qinghai's development.

The provincial military district meeting is another major step to put into effect the ideas of the Central Military Commission and Lanzhou Military Region party committee, carry forward the spirit of the old plateau areas, strengthen the building of party committees and branches, and enhance the overall level of party building work.

At the meeting, 11 advanced party committees and branches passed on their experiences. In recent years, provincial military district party organizations at all levels, in light of the complicated and ever-changing international situation, always regard being politically qualified as the fundamental issue of party committee building and firmly stick to it, thus ensuring the correct orientation of the party building throughout the district and a high degree of stability and centralized unity of the army, and achieving successes in strengthening unity and in working hard to pioneer a cause. Moreover, the provincial military district always takes respecting and obeying leadership of local party committees as an important principle of party committee building, to actually put into practice the party's control over the armed forces. Along with summing up experiences, the meeting further defined the need to make two changes in the future work of party building: concentrated attention on building of party branches should be shifted to that of party committees; and concentrated attention on building of party branches should be shifted to regular party building. Moreover, concrete measures should be studied and worked out.

Ji Zhanbin, deputy party secretary and commander of the provincial military district, made a summary speech.

In his speech, Comrade Yin Kesheng first fully affirmed the work of the provincial military district party committees. While talking about the tasks facing the army and further strengthening party building in the army, he pointed out: First, it is necessary to staunchly practise absolute party leadership over the Army, and firmly foster the concept of the party commanding the gun. Second, it is necessary to develop the spirit of being particularly able to bear hardships, exercise restraint, and fight. Third, it is necessary to further strengthen party building in the army, and continue our army's fine tradition. And fourth, it is necessary to intensify the

unity between the army and government, and between the army and civilians to contribute to the prosperity and progress of the people of various nationalities in Qinghai. In his speech, Yin Kesheng particularly stressed that the development of natural resources in our province had entered a new historical stage. It is becoming an important base of raw and semifinished materials, developing value-added processed products, and promoting transformation of resources. In order to achieve the magnificent perspective and the lofty aim, it is necessary for the vast number of servicemen and civilians of the province to unite as one and struggle hard hand in hand. This is an indispensable condition. At the meeting, Yin Kesheng also gave the following encouraging words to the participants: "Rejuvenate the plateau, be determined to show devotion, settle down in Qinghai, and render meritorious service to make contributions."

Economic & Agricultural

Key Economic Conferences in Nov, Dec Planned

HK2111055191 Hong Kong CHING CHI TAO PAO
in Chinese No 45, 11 Nov 91 p 13

["China Economic News" article: "Beijing Prepares a Series of Important Meetings To Map Out Next Year's Economic Tasks"]

[Text] It is learned that following the CPC Central Committee's economic work conference, a series of important meetings are actively being prepared by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council with a view toward implementing the economic work conference's spirit and mapping out next year's tasks on economic development and economic structural reform, as well as striving for sustained growth of the economy and reform next year.

Between November and December, the State Council will hold conferences on planning, finance, economic structural reform, and on technical progress in enterprises. Of particular note is the technical progress in enterprises conference where Vice Premier Zhu Rongji is to make an important speech stressing that the vigorous promotion of technical progress in enterprises represents the fundamental step to the improvement of large and medium state enterprises. Relevant sources have pointed out that the national economy will grow at a low rate next year while economic quality will make some improvements.

Official Outlines 1992 Trade Promotion Plans

HK2111025991 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
21 Nov 91 p 2

[By Yuan Zhou: "Busy Trade Year Planned for 1992"]

[Text] China plans to show off economic dynamism in Viet Nam next year following a recent warming of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

An official from the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), the nation's largest trade promotion organization, said that South China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region would send a trade delegation to participate in an international trade fair scheduled for Hanoi in April.

China plans to hold a trade fair in Viet Nam as a sign of improving bilateral economic relations, the CCPIT official said. The exact date and venue have not yet been decided.

According to a draft schedule from CCPIT which is responsible for most Chinese trade fairs and exhibitions abroad, the country will hold 24 trade shows in another 18 foreign countries next year.

China will give one trade exhibition in the Soviet Union, two in Japan, one in Venezuela, two in South Korea, one in Saudi Arabia, two in the United States and one in the United Arab Emirates.

In addition, China will join international fairs in Switzerland, Thailand, Canada, Germany, Iran, France, Australia, Italy, Malaysia, Senegal and Britain.

The two largest of the shows, both with a floor space of 1,600 square metres, will be held in Seoul in May and Tokyo from June 8-15.

Two China Trade Exhibition, both with a floor space of 1,400 square metres, will take place in New York in June and Los Angeles in September.

In addition, China will participate in the Genoa Italy Expo '92 for the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary celebrations scheduled for May 15 to August 15 next year.

The 800-square-metre China Pavilion, under the theme "China's Navigation and Progress," will feature models of a Chinese-made container ship, two ocean survey ships, an oil rig and an unearthed ancient Chinese ship.

In recent years, China has held a number of exhibitions and fairs abroad aimed at promoting exports and Sino-Foreign relations.

A Chinese commodity fair was inaugurated last week end in Kuwait City, featuring 39 Chinese companies from Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangong Province. The fair sported traditional items in demand in Kuwait such as textiles, foodstuffs, objects d'art, light industry products as well as animal, metal and iron products. The total value of the exhibits amounts to some \$60 million.

Official: Telecom Investment Open to Foreigners

HK1911010491 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
19 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Xie Liangjun: "State calls overseas for telecom investment"]

[Text] China's postal and telecommunications industry will be more receptive to foreign investment and co-operation in the next five years, a leading official in the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said yesterday.

Liu Liquing, director of the ministry's Planning Department said overseas funding and co-operation are vital to modernize telecommunications because China has limited production capacity and lacks the necessary funds.

The country's postal and telecommunications industry hopes to introduce \$1.2 to 1.5 billion in foreign investment over the next five years. Liu is optimistic about meeting this goal; the sector reaped about \$500 million in foreign investment from 1986 to 1990.

The foreign investments and aid will be used primarily for importing programme-controlled telephone exchange technology and building fibre optic cables, Liu said.

By the end of last year, China had about 8.26 million inter-city programme-controlled telephone exchanges. In the coming five years, China plans to increase this amount by 10 million.

Liu said China has already reached or will negotiate loan agreements with Japan, Spain, Sweden, France, Canada and Australia. The agreements with these countries will grant preferential government loans for buying both telephone exchange or fibre optics equipment.

Liu also said China would aggressively seek any possibilities to get loans from international financial institutions such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

In addition, China will continue to use foreign funds and import foreign advanced technology and equipment to update its communications industry, he said. The State also wants to reduce imports by improving equipment production for domestic telecommunications enterprises.

During the Seventh Five-Year-Plan period (1986-90), the postal and telecommunications sector introduced advanced know-how and equipment from the United States, France and Japan, which gave it partial production capacity of programme-controlled telephone exchanges, fibre optic cables, cellular telephones, pagers and microwave equipment.

In the next five years, China plans to invest about 45 billion yuan (\$8.4 billion) in the telecommunications sector and has pledged to give its development top priority. With these efforts, the State expects volume of postal and telecommunication businesses to grow at an annual rate of 20 percent.

In a similar development, Shanghai has started construction on a ground station to receive information from satellites stationed above the Indian Ocean. A Xinhua report said the \$5.3 million project is due to be finished by next June.

By that time, 600 satellite links will open directly to Britain, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and countries and regions in Western Asia.

International Aid Helps Communications Industry

OW1911104791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1011 GMT 19 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)—China has made use of some 1.4 billion U.S. dollars of foreign loans in the past decade in the construction of 23 projects to update the country's communication facilities.

The loans, provided by the World Bank and some foreign governments have been used to build a dozen modern seaports and to ease traffic congestion in over 110 large and medium-sized cities.

This has increased China's handling capacity in its seaports by 1.5 times over that of 1980. Most major highways linking the country's large cities have been updated and highways have been extended to many mountainous villages.

According to Sun Guoqing, an official from the Ministry of Communications, the communications situation started to change in 1979 when China utilized 70 billion Japanese yen in the second phase construction of Qinghuangdao coal port, increasing the dock's shipment capacity from 1,000 tons per hour to 6,000 tons.

In addition, World Bank loans have been used in the construction of 14 communication projects, including the expressway linking Beijing, Tianjin and Tangshan, known in China for its large scale and high standard.

China has also built village highways extending 294 km in over 900 villages and 56 townships by using funds from the World Food Program (WFP) of the United Nations. Over 180,000 farmers have benefited from the program.

By now, China has entered cooperative agreements with 37 countries on the subject of sea transportation. The countries include Britain, the United States and Singapore. Similar agreements have been reached with the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on navigation in rivers and lakes.

People's Insurance Company Expands Overseas Work

OW1611154391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1424 GMT 16 Nov 91

[Text] Guiyang, November 16 (XINHUA)—The People's Insurance Company of China (PICC), the country's major underwriter, has witnessed a steady increase in its overseas business in recent years, according to a PICC official.

Xu Zhenbin, head of the overseas department under the PICC, in an address at a national insurance meeting in

Guiyang, capital of southwestern China's Guizhou Province, said that in 1990, the PICC's overseas insurance premium income hit 2.19 billion yuan (420 million U.S. dollars).

Xu said that at present the PICC has an overseas network of more than 60 branches and offices, with the main presence in Hong Kong, Macao and Singapore. In Great Britain, PICC has several subsidiaries and liaison offices and it also has representative and liaison offices in the U.S., Japan and Germany. Along with the development of China's trade relations with other countries, the PICC has set up an extensive array of trusted agents who serve the PICC in the fields of commodity inspection and claim settling in over 100 countries.

All the above-mentioned measures have laid a solid foundation for the PICC to boost its overseas business.

The overseas insurance coverage provided by the PICC includes transport insurance for import and export goods, ocean-going fleets and airlines on international routes. The PICC also provides insurance policies such as political risk coverage, satellite launching insurance, property policies, construction project insurance, hotel insurance, investment insurance and accident insurance for tourists and oil explorers.

In China's effort to open to the outside world, overseas insurance business has played a key role: According to incomplete statistics, the PICC underwrites about 50 percent of the insurance coverage for the country's import and export goods.

In 1990, the PICC provided cargo transport insurance for 60 billion-yuan-worth of national imports and exports.

Official on Taxation of Foreign-Related Income

HK2111055791 Hong Kong CHING CHI TAO PAO in Chinese No 45, 11 Nov 91 p 13

["China Economic News" article: "State Administration of Taxation Director Outlines Policies of Taxation on Income From Foreign Sources"]

[Text] Jin Xin, director of the State Administration of Taxation, recently delivered a speech during which he addressed the issue of taxation of income from foreign sources [she wai shui shou 3195 1120 4451 2392]. He said: Tax revenues on income from foreign sources totaled nearly 5 billion yuan last year and this is expected to reach 6 billion yuan this year. With the expiration of the tax exemption periods of some "foreign-invested enterprises," it is estimated that tax revenues from income of foreign sources will possibly total more than 10 billion yuan in the next two to three years.

Jin Xin said: China has put forth a principle of "low taxation, generous preferential terms, simplified procedures" concerning the taxation of income from foreign sources. This is necessary, and the results have been

excellent. It is welcomed by foreign businessmen and should thus be affirmed. But based on the experience of recent years, this principle should be applied with greater accuracy and precision. In particular, imported items should be made to comply with China's industrial policy. In terms of productive items, preference should be given to those which are in short supply in the country; in terms of non-productive items, those already with surplus production in the country should not be given preference. It is necessary to simplify procedures appropriately. Cases where dozens of stamps are needed should be checked, but processes involving financial reports, tax registration, and tax payment reports may not be simplified. Rather, they should be boosted in order to facilitate supervision by the government.

Jin Xin maintained that based on experience over the years, the taxation of income from foreign sources should accomplish the following: One, it should uphold the state's rights and interests and confidently allow foreign businessmen to carry out Chinese laws. Two, it should grant distinctive and appropriate tax breaks to enterprises which comply with the state's industrial policies. Three, it should respect international customs and practices.

Daily on County Promoting Export-Oriented Economy

OW1511043891 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)—Tongan County of Xiamen City in east China's Fujian Province has paid more attention to developing its export-oriented economy in recent years, according to the overseas edition of today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY."

By September, the county approved more than 100 overseas-funded enterprises with a total investment of 1.1 billion yuan (207 million U.S. dollars). The industrial output value of the overseas-funded enterprises reached 180 million yuan from January to September this year, accounting for half of the county's total industrial output volume. This was 103 times more than the same period of last year, the paper said. With its good natural conditions and rich resources, Tongan County has been the city's major center for producing farm products and by-products.

In order to attract more overseas investors, the county has improved its investment environment. During the past five years, local authorities poured more than 70 million yuan into the basic construction of facilities including a power transmission station, water works, berths, ports and program-controlled telephones and road improvements.

Tongan County has taken a series of measures to attract overseas investors. Since August, the county has opened a stretch of land for development and set up two development zones for foreign investors, covering a total area of 86 ha.

State-Run Firms Face 'Constant' Intervention*HK2111015191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Nov 91 p 10*

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] State-run enterprises face the constant threat of government intervention if the delineation of powers with the Government remains blurred, says a top businessman.

Mr Chen Qingtai, general manager of Aeolus United Automotive Industry Corporation and president of The Second Automobile Works, said large and medium-sized enterprises also encountered problems dismantling the "iron rice bowl" policy to cut back the redundant workforce.

The vehicle enterprise, the second largest of its kind in the mainland, is located in Shiyan, Known as the "motor city of China" in the mountain area west of Hubei.

It provides jobs to more than 80,000 people in the 277,000-populated city and has joined hands with the French firm Citroen to develop a 4.5 billion-yuan (HK [Hong Kong dollars] 6.48 billion) joint venture early this year.

The joint venture plans to have an ultimate production target of 300,000 new cars a year, with about 30 percent for export.

At the vanguard of China's reform of the money-losing state-funded enterprises, Mr Chen said the company had yet to become strong enough to compete in world markets on its own feet.

He indicated three long-standing problems that remained unresolved in spite of efforts by the central Government to rescue the state-owned enterprises.

"As the enterprise is publicly-owned, various departments can intervene. The work of an enterprise is very difficult. The jurisdiction between the Government and the enterprises is unclear," Mr Chen said.

Under the "double track price system" where there are two price levels separately set by the Government for products, he said enterprises were unable to get the "real signal" from the market in their production and marketing.

He described as a "breakthrough" the separation between the right of ownership and the right of management in the long-run, which would put enterprises on the right path of development.

On price system, Mr Chen said he expects further cut backs of the portion of products whose prices are fixed by the Government next year so that the enterprises can determine the price levels of more products in accordance with market forces.

The ratio between government and enterprise-fixed prices was 30/70 this year.

Mr Chen said he was confident that their cars would be competitive in world markets, but added it would take at least five years for mainland cars to gain a stronghold because of the lack of backup services.

Research Society Formed To Aid State Enterprises*HK1611070491 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Nov 91 p 2*

[By staff reporter Wang Gangyi: "Society To Help State Firms"]

[Text] Chinese scholars and entrepreneurs jointly set up a new national research society in Beijing yesterday in an intensified effort to rejuvenate State-owned enterprises, a focal point in the on-going urban economic reform.

The China Enterprise Reform and Development Society is a non-governmental research organization with more than 500 industrial firms, many of which are the country's most influential enterprises as well as reform pioneers, as its collective members, and 1,400 noted experts and scholars as individual members.

However, the association has obviously won strong backing from the State, as is illustrated by the fact that 15 former and present high-ranking government officials have offered to be its advisers.

The task of the society, according to Jiang Yiwei, president of the society, is to advise the central government on enterprise reform, offer consultancy and training services for enterprises and conduct academic exchanges with foreign countries.

A 30-point draft proposal concerning concrete measures for the enterprise reform will be discussed and revised at a symposium being held by the society yesterday and today before referring it to the central government, Jiang said.

The issue of improving the performance of State-run enterprises through overall and systematic reform was first raised in the mid-1980s when urban reform was initiated. However, reform measures so far have largely failed to achieve their targets.

At present more than one third of the country's over 10,000 large and medium-sized State-run enterprises are in the red, which prompted the Party and the central government to hold a special national working conference on the issue in Beijing in September. At the conference it was decided that rejuvenation of these enterprises should be the central task of the country's economic reform within the next few years.

Anshan Plant Raises Funds for Technical Upgrades

OW2011070691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2126 GMT 19 Nov 91

[By reporter Chen Guangming (7115 0342 2494)]

[Text] Shenyang, 20 Nov (XINHUA)—A 2-million-tonne large slab continuous casting machine—a key state transformation project built with funds raised by the enterprise itself during the "Seventh Five-Year Plan"—was recently developed and put into production by the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex. In addition to bringing about great changes in traditional production technologies used by the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex, this achievement also shows that the complex has changed the principal source of its investment for technical upgrading from the state to money it has raised on its own.

According to statistics, a fund of 6.735 billion yuan was injected into the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex for large-scale technical upgrading during the "Seventh Five-Year Plan." Except for 440 million yuan invested by the state in the form of a loan rather than an allocation, the rest of the funds were accumulated and raised by the enterprise itself.

Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and other leading comrades encouraged and affirmed the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex's method of raising and accumulating its own funds for large-scale technical upgrading.

During the first 30 years after the founding of New China, the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex was a typical example of an enterprise that utilized economic product management, in which enterprises submitted their products to the state and had their expenses determined by financial authorities. The enterprises' production was seriously affected because the limited funds allocated by the state was not enough to upgrade outmoded production equipment and technology. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Anshan Steel and Iron Complex has persevered in reform and accelerated transformation. Following its efforts to undertake overall contracts with the state during the "Seventh Five-Year Plan," the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex switched from "eating imperial grain" provided by the state to "tightening belts" and raising its own funds in order to "add large pieces of equipment." Funds for technical upgrading, raised through multiple channels by the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex in five years' time, was 1.1 billion yuan more than the total investment provided by the state for technical upgrading of the complex in the previous 35 years. During the five-year period, the complex completed 30 key transformation projects, added new fixed assets worth 5.5 billion yuan, and increased the value of its fixed assets from 7.46 billion yuan at the end of the "Sixth Five-Year Plan" to 13 billion yuan; 30.7 percent of the principal component of the complex's production equipment was of international and domestic advanced levels and some key manufacturing processes of the complex were

moving toward advanced international levels. The complex's eight qualitative indicators for six major products, including steel, iron, and timber, has improved steadily. In five years' time, the complex created 191 products regarded as quality products at or above that of the provincial level.

In the process of switching from the state to the enterprise itself as the source of the principal part of investment for technical upgrading, the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex carried out a series of experiments. First, it reformed its method of fund-raising and management, and implemented a multichannel fund-raising method. Through cooperation on funds and materials with enterprise and industrial units in various localities throughout the country, Anshan signed over 80 agreements on steel products and funds accumulation in three years, and accumulated 1.2 billion yuan of funds for transformation. At the same time, the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex reformed its internal investment mechanism; implemented methods of fund-raising for specific projects, special funds for special use, and payments for specific projects; and used returns from project investments to undertake investment risks. To guarantee reliable returns from its investment, it paid close attention to efforts to determine precise points for technical upgrading and used its money on the most vital transformation projects. The method utilized by the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex was to first combine the old with the new in a rational way, undergo a transitional period, and then gradually attain the overall modernization of technical equipment. Except for the automated control system, blower fan, and oscillating screen, which had been imported from other countries, 90 percent of the general equipment used in a newly constructed sintering project that produces 5 million tonnes of cold sintered iron ore annually was produced in complete sets in the country. In addition to economizing on transformation investment, this move has spurred the development of the machinery and electronics industries in our country.

The construction and development of the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex has depended on the hard struggle of all the workers and staff members. These people exhausted all their efforts to upgrade technology in the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex. The 400,000 workers and staff members of Anshan Iron and Steel Complex fully understood and actively responded to fund-raising measures introduced in succession by the complex during the period when the state improved the economic environment and rectified the economic order. These workers and staff members vied with each other to buy shares and bonds on key construction projects, thus helping the complex raise over 200 million yuan in funds through this method alone.

Outstanding characteristics in the technical upgrading of the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex include refusing to halt or reduce production, increasing production through transformation, and bringing about more transformation by carrying out transformation. It took five months to build the complex's seamless tubing mill

which has an annual production of 100,000 tonnes. The mill succeeded in carrying out construction and production, reaped 30 million yuan in profits in the same year, and recouped its capital outlay. In the five years when large-scale technical upgrading was carried out, the output of Anshan Iron and Steel Complex's major products not only did not decline, but on the contrary, has increased. The complex's steel output in 1988 topped 8 million tonnes. The Anshan Iron and Steel Complex reaped 11.19 billion yuan in profits and taxes in five years and submitted 8 billion yuan to the state, which is the equivalent to the submissions of another Anshan Iron and Steel Complex.

Measures Taken To Protect Laid Off Workers

HK1611060391 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
16 Nov 91 p 3

[By staff reporter Hong Xia: "Employees Laid Off Find State Protection"]

[Text] Beijing has taken effective measures to arrange for the well-being of employees in enterprises where normal production has been suspended or reduced, according to officials in the Municipal Labour Bureau.

Due to shortage of funds, a raw materials, energy and increasing stockpiles, 36 enterprises in the capital had to stop production partially or totally by the end of October. Nine of them are State-owned and 27 collectively-run.

The action was taken as part of China's attempts to reduce stockpiles by cutting production of poor quality or out-dated goods.

In accordance with the regulations issued by the municipal government, employees laid off in these enterprises should be guaranteed at the least basic living expenses of 78.5 yuan (\$14.8) every month with normal medical care conditions.

If a couple works in an enterprise that has halted production, one worker should be ensured with total salary.

One third of nearly 18,000 employees in the 36 enterprises had to stop normal work. Of them about 1,300 were given their total wages and others were provided with basic living expenses, basic or deducted wages.

If enterprises encounter financial problems, banks, the labour bureau and departments concerned make co-ordinated efforts to help them tide over the difficult times before the enterprises resume normal production.

As new and expanding enterprises need workers, the labour bureau usually recruits from the work force in affected enterprises.

If State-run firms are unable to recover within a short period, their employees can find jobs in collectively-run or township enterprises. They are also allowed to run private businesses.

Meanwhile, enterprises operating abnormally on a temporary basis are demanded to strengthen management and conduct professional and technical training for their employees.

To avoid creating an unstable society, those employees are on the whole not allowed to take long vacations.

Instead more than 1,880 employees have been engaged in various activities to earn money and over 340 have undergone training within their work units.

Despite achievements in economic performance in China's enterprises, growing inventories, chain debts and decreasing profits still exist nationwide.

To invigorate enterprises and raise their efficiency, the Chinese Government has taken tough measures towards those State-owned businesses that continue to produce inferior goods or fail to cut their stockpiles.

In Southwest China's Sichuan Province, more than 540 enterprises have been required to shut down, restrict and suspend production, merge with other businesses, shift product mix or relocate this year. In Harbin, capital of Northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, more than 2,700 employees had to be resettled.

Chen Junsheng Discusses Assisting Poor Areas

HK2111002891 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 28 Oct 91 p 3

[By GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Zheng Xiaofeng (6774 4562 2800): "Chen Junsheng, State Councillor and Head of Leading Group for Economic Development in Poor Areas, Interviewed on China's Future Efforts to Assist Poor Areas"]

[Text] China's accomplishments in assisting "old revolutionary base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, frontier areas, and poor areas" during the Seventh Five-Year Plan has attracted worldwide attention. With the efforts over the past several years, the problem of providing enough food and clothing to the overwhelming majority of masses in poor areas has been basically solved, and the work of assisting and developing poor areas has scored historical results.

At a national experience-exchanging meeting on the economic development of poor areas, which was recently held in Baihe County, Shaanxi Province, this reporter interviewed Chen Junsheng, state councillor and head of the State Council Leading Group for Economic Development in Poor Areas, on China's achievements scored and experience gained in developing the economy of poor areas during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, as well as its future work focus in this field during the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

[Zheng Xiaofeng] China's work of assisting poor areas has not only been spoken highly of by the people of China, but also aroused the interest of the international community, which considers that "China is one of the countries in Asia and even in the entire world which has the lowest poverty occurrence rate." Would you like to give a briefing on the present situation of providing assistance to poor areas in China?

[Chen Junsheng] We are communists. The fundamental aim of communists is to serve the people heart and soul, be concerned about the weal and woe of the people, and lead the people of the whole country to attain the goal of common prosperity. The work of assisting poor areas is an expression of the aim of our party, and also fully displays the superiority of the socialist system. In 1986, the central authorities decided to set up the Leading Group for Economic Development in Poor Areas, and put forward a clear goal that the problem of providing enough food and clothing to the majority of masses in poor areas should be solved during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. To attain this goal, in spite of economic difficulties, China established a special-purpose interest deduction loan of 1 billion yuan a year in 1986; in 1987, the state set up a loan of 700 million yuan for county-run enterprises in poor areas, and a special-purpose interest deduction loan of 540,000 yuan for pastoral areas in poor counties. In addition, the state has offered 2.7 billion yuan worth of grain and cloth, and 2.1 billion yuan worth of low-grade industrial goods to launch projects to provide jobs by way of relief. All provinces and prefectures have also increased their input into poor areas. Over the past five years, the economy of poor areas has been growing at a rapid pace and evident improvement has been seen in the life of peasants. In rural areas across the country, the number of poor whose per capita annual income is lower than 200 yuan has been reduced from 102 million in 1985 to 35 million in 1990. In the 328 poor counties directly assisted by the state, the per capita net income of peasants has increased from 206 yuan in 1985 to 321 yuan, up by 53.4 percent. The per capita net income of peasants in 20 counties has even exceeded 500-600 yuan. Some large areas which remained impoverished for years running have taken the lead in solving the problem of providing the people with enough food and clothing, and entered the phase of regional economic development with an aim to extricate themselves from poverty and get rich. There areas include Dabie Shan region, Jinggang Shan region, Qimeng Shan region, Wuling Shan region, Taihang Shan region, Luliang Shan region, arid areas in central Gansu, mountain areas in southern Ningxia, and southwestern and northeastern Fujian. It can be said now that we have basically attained the goal put forward by the State Council in 1986 to solve the problem of providing enough food and clothing to the majority of the masses in poor areas during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

[Zheng] Such tremendous achievements have been achieved in the work of assisting poor areas within only several years. What kind of universal experience have you accumulated during your work?

[Chen] Since the founding of New China, the party and state have invested more than 40 billion yuan to help the masses in poor areas solve the difficulties in their lives. However, this is not a fundamental way to remove poverty in poor areas. Upon summarizing historical experience and lessons, we made a principle readjustment to the work of assisting poor areas, that is, to shift our work focus from one-way relief to economic development. This was the key issue in restructuring the work of assisting poor areas during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, and also the first basic experience. To use a common expression, this is a shift from "blood transfusion" to "blood creation."

The second basic experience is to pay attention to agricultural production. In recent years, the development of agricultural production has always been the main content and starting point of the economic development in poor areas. With funds for assisting poor areas in hand and the problem of providing the masses with enough food as a breakthrough point, all localities have set up a large number of bases for crop planting, fish breeding, and poultry raising. Run at low costs, such bases have wide coverage and high final economic returns, and can exert a direct impact on the rate and level of economic development of the entire region. The national meeting on assisting and developing poor areas, which was held at the beginning of this year, put forward a greater goal: "Two stabilities" should be attained during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. One is to strengthen the basic farmland construction, increase grain output, and solve the problem of providing the people with enough food in a stable way. The other is to promote the diversified economy, open up more natural resources, and enable poor rural households to have stable economic income.

The third basic experience is to attach importance to input into science and technology, and to devote major efforts to assisting poor areas through application of science and technology. Since the establishment of the Leading Group, we have attached great importance to the position and roles of the application of science and technology in assisting and developing poor areas. To reinforce work in this field, the Leading Group invited comrades in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences as group members. The two departments have not only suggested ways and means for assisting poor areas, but also directly become involved in the economic development of such poor areas.

In carrying out the "Spark" program in Dabie Shan region, Jinggang Shan region, and old revolutionary areas in northern Shaanxi Province, the State Science and Technology Commission organized experts to popularize the use of a large number of advanced and applicable technologies, which contributed greatly to changing the backward face of these areas. Until now, masses in Dabie Shan region and other poor areas still bear in mind constantly the assistance of the State Science and Technology Commission. There are undoubtedly many other important experiences; for example, we have popularized in poor areas throughout

China the experience in mobilizing all sectors of society to take part in the work of assisting poor areas, as well as the experience in population control and family planning under a slogan "to become rich, poor mountain areas should plant more trees and have fewer babies," which was gained in Jinzhai County, Anhui Province. The future results in assisting and developing poor areas and the speed of solving the problem of providing the people with enough food and clothing will largely depend on whether or not we utilize and uphold these basic experiences.

[Zheng] What leading roles did science and technology play in the work of assisting poor areas during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and what evident results have you achieved in changing the backward face of poor areas?

[Chen] I talked with a village party branch secretary when I came to the poor mountain areas of Baihe County, Shaanxi Province, this time. He said: "We relied on policies to get rich in the 1980's, but in the 1990's, we are relying on science and technology to get rich." It thus can be seen that science and technology are now in perfect harmony with the work of assisting poor areas, and have already been accepted by the masses in poor areas. In early last September, I went to northern Shaanxi for inspection. The deepest impression I got there was that the cadres at all levels and the vast numbers of masses of northern Shaanxi succeeded in transforming the vast desert into luxuriant oases through the application of science and technology. The areas harnessed and the results achieved are among the best in the entire country. In Yulin Prefecture, 5 million out of 8.6 million mu of desert has been harnessed, while 2 million mu has been sown to trees and grass. As a result, sand storms in Yulin Prefecture have been reduced from 70 times a year in the past to 30, and the volume of mud and sand flowing into the Huang He has also been decreased from an average 5.13 tonnes a year in the 1950's to 3.44 tonnes now. Thanks to efforts to prevent storms and save soil, the grain output has been increased by more than one-third, and the life of the masses improved remarkably. Since the small valley of Xingzi He, Ansai County, was harnessed, the per unit area yield of grain has exceeded 300 jin. All these are the amazing achievements we have scored in relying on science and technology to change the backward face of poor areas. Upon ample scientific proofs gained through investigation, the Construction Commission of northern Shaanxi organized more than 100 experts in 1987 to launch four regional leading industries of tobacco, fruit, sheep, and potatoes in northern Shaanxi. Under the guidance of science and technology, the net income of peasants gained from the four leading industries in 1990 made up more than 60 percent of the total rural per capita net income of the region. The poor areas directly assisted by the State Science and Technology Commission, such as Dabie Shan region and Jinggang Shan region, have regarded science and technology as their guide, devoted efforts to the training of scientific and technological backbone forces, taught peasants professional skills,

given full play to the superiority of local natural resources, and set up a large number of pillar industries. As a result, economic entities for eliminating poverty and becoming rich have taken shape in these areas. Under such a situation, the State Council explicitly pointed out when working out work goals for the Eighth Five-Year Plan that the future work focus of assisting poor areas will be resolutely shifted onto reliance on science and technology, and enhancement of laborers' quality. We should grasp this key issue in the work of assisting poor areas in the new period, and fulfill the second shift.

[Zheng] Would you please talk about the work goals of assisting and developing poor areas during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period? In what ways are you going to fulfill the second shift?

[Chen] It is pointed out in the "Suggestions of CPC Central Committee on Promulgating a 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development": "It is a long-term economic and political task for the party to help the people of poor areas extricate themselves from poverty and become rich. Starting in 1991, on the basis that they are basically able to provide the overwhelming majority of masses with enough food and clothing, poor areas should enter a new phase of development, striving to extricate themselves from poverty and become rich. Efforts should be made to fulfill the goal that by the end of this century, the problem of providing enough food and clothing should be stably solved, and most rural households should be able to lead a fairly comfortable life." This is the basic work goal for assisting and developing poor areas in the 1990's. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, we fulfilled the first shift from one-way relief to economic development. Starting this year, we should fulfill the second shift, that is, to shift the work focus of assisting poor areas onto reliance on science and technology, and enhancement of laborers' quality. In a word, we will assist poor areas through the application of science and technology. This is a guarantee for the fulfillment of our work goals in assisting and developing poor areas during the Eighth Five-Year Plan as well as in the coming decade, and also a guiding ideology which should be firmly established for our future efforts in this field. Why should we fulfill this shift? During the practice of assisting poor areas, we have obtained a deep understanding: Ignorance is linked with poverty. Poverty does not necessarily mean ignorance, yet ignorance will surely lead to poverty. Man is a most positive and active factor among the various factors of productive forces. If peasants do not master any scientific and technological knowledge or enhance their quality, it will be impossible for them to extricate themselves from poverty and get rich. This is a most basic prerequisite. There is a lot of work to do to fulfill the second shift, and the most urgent tasks for the time being are as follows:

1. We should continue to emancipate our mind and enhance the sense of urgency in attaining scientific and

technological progress. We should have a clearer understanding that the backward state of science and technology and the inferior quality of laborers are the main causes leading to the poverty of such areas. At present, some traditional concepts and ideas of small farmers are still prevalent among the cadres and masses of poor areas. Some cadres at the grass-roots level said: "Over the past several thousand years since the beginning of the world, we have managed to plant crops without science and technology." Others only have their eyes set on the relief funds and materials offered by the state. Therefore, to enhance and change the understanding of such people is a key issue in our efforts to fulfill the second shift.

2. Scientific and technological progress should be attained in our efforts to improve the ecological environment and promote leading industries. We should be very clear in choosing the right direction with regard to concentrating scientific and technological strength and results, funds, and leaders' energy. We should strive to fulfill this task of attaining scientific and technological progress down to every project and every individual.

3. Funds for assisting poor areas will be used preferentially for applying scientific and technological results to leading industries to solve difficulties in every link of development with stresses. Practice has proved that it is like making big profits with small capital if funds for assisting poor areas are used preferentially for applying scientific and technological results.

4. It is a most urgent task to enhance the quality of laborers in various forms. In the future, we should devote our major efforts to training professional personnel, popularizing scientific and technological knowledge, and introducing able personnel and intelligence. The method practiced by Shangdong and Heilongjiang Provinces to "make overall arrangement for agriculture, science and technology, and education" is of universal significance to all localities in popularizing scientific and technological education among and enhancing the quality of peasants. The method of "three plus one" education (three years of popular education plus one

year of vocational education) extensively used in Yanan area is also very effective in enabling peasants to study for the purpose of application. Many localities have also accumulated good experiences in this aspect.

5. In extremely impoverished areas, efforts should be made to carry out the work of scientific and technological enlightenment among peasants. Such areas often suffer from poor natural conditions and inaccessibility, and the laborers' quality there is often poorer than other areas. The difficulties will thus be greater if we set out to change the face of such areas. Therefore, the prefectures and provinces concerned should send groups of scientific and technological personnel to these extremely impoverished areas to help them popularize scientific and technological achievements, and use the experience of selected units to promote work in the entire area.

6. Relevant policies should be worked out to encourage scientific and technological progress. We should have appropriate policies toward both scientific and technological personnel and peasants. Braving the wind, rain, the intense heat of summer, and the bitter coldness of winter, the vast numbers of scientific and technological personnel have to devote a lot of energy and painstaking efforts in order to achieve or popularize the use of one scientific result. Their work is not easy. It goes without saying that those who have made remarkable accomplishments should be rewarded accordingly. Policies in this field should also cover such issues as improving the living conditions of scientific and technological personnel, and increasing scientific research funds.

7. Policy decisions should be made in a scientific way. Although the state gave them quite a lot of money, some poor areas failed to use it in a proper way. One of the important reasons leading to their failure was that they were overanxious for short-term profits, and they did not make policy decisions on scientific grounds. Instead, they blindly gave approvals to start new projects and new enterprises. Such being the case, poor areas are thus required to invite relevant experts to provide scientific proofs and make scientific decisions before they start a new project.

East Region

New Party Magazine To Be Published in Fujian

HK1911120891 Fuzhou Fujian People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] FUJIAN DANG JIAN [PARTY BUILDING IN FUJIAN], a comprehensive magazine on our province's party building work, will soon be published. This is an achievement our province has made in party-building theory study, research, propaganda, and development and an significant event in our province's party building work. Provincial party committee Secretary Chen Guangyi has written the title FUJIAN DANG JIAN for the magazine.

This morning, provincial leaders, including Yuan Qitong and Wang Jianshuang, Veteran Comrade Huang Ming, and others, attended a forum celebrating the publication of FUJIAN DANG JIAN.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Yuan Qitong first took the floor to extend warm congratulations to the publication of FUJIAN DANG JIAN. He said: The publication of FUJIAN DANG JIAN is an objective demand for strengthening our provincial party building work under the new circumstances. Our province is situated in southeastern coastal areas, faces Taiwan, and is adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao. Our province is also a comprehensive reform experimental zone. Since our province is an outpost for reform, opening up and opposing peaceful evolution, it is all the more necessary for our province to step up the party's ideological and theoretical building and really build an ideological great wall of steel against peaceful evolution. In this sense, the publication of FUJIAN DANG JIAN under the new historical conditions will open up new vistas for our province's party-building theory study, research, and propaganda and is of great realistic significance to promptly summarizing situations, exploring questions, exchanging experiences, popularizing model examples, and pushing ahead with our province's party-building work.

Yuan Qitong expressed the hope that FUJIAN DANG JIAN will become a real front for stepping up party building work, a campus for exchanging party-building work experiences and research achievements, a window for guiding party building work at grass-roots level, and an avenue for training and fostering a contingent of party-building workers in Fujian Province and will make due contributions to pushing ahead with more down-to-earth, more in-depth, and more effective party-building work in our province.

FUJIAN DANG JIAN is a bimonthly founded and sponsored by the provincial party committee's party-building work group.

Jiang Chunyun on Work of Mass Organizations

SK2111070391 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] The three-day forum on trade union work, Communist Youth League [CYL] organizations, and women's federations sponsored by the provincial party committee concluded in Jinan on 20 November.

At the forum, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on how to further strengthen and improve the party's leadership over trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations; and on improving trade union work, CYL organizations, and women's federations under the new circumstances.

Jiang Chunyun urged in his speech that party committees at various levels should fully understand the necessity and importance of improving these organizations' work under the new situation, and they should pay full attention to bringing their functions into play and should develop the skills to do so.

Jiang Chunyun pointed out: The party's most fundamental line is the mass line. Trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations play an irreplaceable and extremely important role as a bridge linking the party with the masses. Party committees at various levels should closely proceed from the current situation and the current tasks; should continue to consciously put the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations on the main work agenda; and should realistically and firmly grasp it. The concepts and tendencies that condense the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations as inessential or immaterial are extremely wrong and harmful and must be resolutely eliminated.

Jiang Chunyun stressed: We should enable trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations to mobilize and organize the vast number of staff and workers, young people, and women to make more contributions to realize the second-step strategic goal and to attain the goal of becoming fairly well-off. We should guide them to accomplish and then display their skills to the fullest in the spheres of expanding the collective sector of the economy and invigorating the tertiary industry.

Jiang Chunyun urged: Under the current sharp and complicated struggle at home and abroad, party committees at various levels should further strengthen their political leadership over the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations. In judging the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations, we should first judge whether they persist in following the party's basic line and adhering to the four cardinal principles. In assessing their leaders, their political stance should be our primary concern. We should judge whether they are good at politically observing, analyzing, and solving problems. The key to strengthening the establishment of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations hinges

on improving their leading bodies. In particular, we should do a good job in selecting top leaders and their immediate inferiors who are competent in order to form a strong leading core.

Jiang Chunyun pointed out: Strengthening the cultivation and education of youngsters is the major task of the trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations. These organizations should give full scope to their advantages of having wide contacts, be bound to undertake the task of cultivating and educating youngsters, and enable the vast number of youngsters to really be morally, intellectually, and physically well-educated, to have both ability and political integrity, and to become reliable inheritors of the socialist cause.

Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out: The tasks and requirements for the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations are to continuously serve economic construction, reform and opening-up work, and the opposition to peaceful evolution. We should exert great efforts to strengthen the construction of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations; further strengthen and improve the party's leadership over the work of these organizations; and create a new situation in the work.

Wang Huaiyuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, attended the forum.

Shanghai Mayor Meets Italian Trade Delegation

OW2011225491 Shanghai People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 91

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Mayor Huang Ju met yesterday [19 November] with a visiting Italian delegation, led by Foreign Trade Minister Lattanzio.

The mayor told the visitors: Shanghai is China's largest industrial, foreign trade, and port city. Like other parts of the country, Shanghai's economy has developed rapidly this year. Industry and exports have grown by 13 and 11 percent respectively. There are plenty of goods available in the markets. Since implementing the reform and opening up policy, approximately 1,200 Sino-foreign joint ventures have been set up in Shanghai, and foreign businessmen have directly invested a total of \$3.2 billion.

The mayor said: The total volume of two-way trade between Shanghai and Italy amounted to \$3.15 billion last year. It is believed that, after your excellency the minister visits, bilateral trade will further increase.

Huang Ju invited Italian entrepreneurs—especially small and medium-sized entrepreneurs—to set up joint ventures in Shanghai. Because most of the enterprises in Shanghai are small- and medium-sized enterprises, there is great potential for bilateral cooperation in this field.

In return, the Italian foreign trade minister said: Italian entrepreneurs have great interest in taking part in Shanghai's development, especially the development of Pudong. The Italian Foreign Trade Association will encourage more Italian entrepreneurs to visit Shanghai.

Li Zemin Addresses Science Meeting

OW1911092391 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 10 Nov 91 pp 1, 4

[Speech by Party Secretary Li Zemin at the Fifth Congress of the Zhejiang Provincial Association for Science and Technology in Hangzhou on 9 November: "Make New Contributions To Bring About Scientific and Technological Advances and Promote Economic Development in Our Province"]

[Text] Comrades:

The solemn opening ceremony for the Fifth Congress of the Zhejiang Provincial Association for Science and Technology was held today. The congress is a grand gathering within the field of science and technology in our province, and it is an important event of common concern to people throughout the province. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, I would like to offer heartfelt congratulations to the congress and convey sincere regards to the delegates and, through you, to all the scientists and technologists in the province! I would also like to give a warm welcome to our comrades from the China Association for Science and Technology and the science and technology associations from other fraternal provinces and municipalities!

Under the guidance of the party's basic line, which emphasizes the one central task of economic development and the two basic points of adherence to the four cardinal principles and the implementation of the policy of reform and opening, science and technology associations at all levels have conscientiously implemented the guiding principle that stresses "the necessity for us to rely on science and technology in our efforts to promote economic construction and gear our scientific and technological work to the needs of economic construction." These science and technology associations have actively promoted their role as a link and an assistant. Along with this, they have united the vast numbers of scientists and technologists throughout the province; taken part in scientific demonstrations and proven macroeconomic policies and decisions; gone to the forefront of industrial and agricultural production to provide technical advice, training, and services; conducted extensive academic exchanges with other institutions and enterprises at home and abroad; and made vigorous efforts to spread scientific and cultural knowledge. They also have conducted a great amount of effective work to strengthen the ties between the party and the vast numbers of scientists and technologists, as well as the ties between the government and these scientists and technologists. They also have been effective in bringing about scientific and

technological advances and promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations in our province. Moreover, they have made important contributions in all these efforts since the Fourth Congress of the Provincial Association for Science and Technology. The provincial party committee and the provincial government would like to express their sincere appreciation and pay high tribute to the vast numbers of scientists and technologists!

During the course of this congress we are going to earnestly study and implement the four major guidelines laid down by the China Association for Science and Technology, clarify our understanding of the situation, define our tasks, enhance enthusiasm and vigor, and unite and mobilize all scientists and technologists throughout the province to make new contributions in bringing about scientific and technological advances and promoting economic development and social progress. I will now elaborate on a few of my views:

I. Have a Full Understanding of the Historical Responsibilities Shouldered by Scientists and Technologists Under the New Situation

Today, the international situation is undergoing rapid changes. Scientific and technological developments change with each passing day, and global economic competition is very intense. Under these circumstances, we face two great challenges. One is the challenge of peaceful evolution from hostile Western forces. Drastic changes have already taken place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and the socialist cause has suffered serious setbacks. The posture assumed by the hostile Western forces in carrying out their peaceful evolution strategy is very overbearing and has posed a realistic threat to our country. Another challenge comes from a revolution of new technologies. After having experienced several great waves of development, 20th century science and technology is on the threshold of an era that will witness its advance by leaps and bounds. The breakthroughs and developments achieved in a series of new high technologies, including electronic information, bioengineering, new materials, and so forth, will have important influence over the production methods and ways of living in the society of mankind. The major economic, scientific, and technological superpowers and groups in the world are researching and readjusting their own scientific and technological strategies and policies in a bid to gain greater superiority amid future international competition. Meanwhile, unwilling to lag behind, some developing countries are trying to explore ways to give priority to scientific and technological development and, in turn, be ranked alongside the competing, technologically advanced countries. The rapid development of science and technology has become the most active factor and principal driving force behind modern productive forces, and international economic competition will focus along the lines of scientific and technological competition.

In the face of these two grim challenges, we must consolidate and amplify the socialist system, thwart the plots the Western hostile forces have been hatching to

bring about peaceful evolution in our country, and, meanwhile, take advantage of the opportunity to establish ourselves in an unassailable position amid keen international competition. To this end, we must strengthen our comprehensive national power and promote scientific and technological development. In the final analysis, the competition of comprehensive national power is, first of all, a scientific and technological competition. If a country gets stuck in a situation where it lags behind others in science and technology, that country could end up being dominated by others economically, forced to take a passive position, remain vulnerable to military attacks, and be swindled and reduced to a mere political appendage.

The next decade will be a crucial period for our socialist modernization and, as such, we are facing very heavy tasks. In the 1980's, we succeeded in shifting the focus of the entire party's major work, persisted in carrying out the central task of economic construction, and ushered in a period in which the national economy enjoyed the fastest growth and the people obtained the largest amount of material benefits since the founding of the People's Republic. If we want to achieve the second step of the strategic objective in the 1990's, we must continue to steadfastly adhere to the central task of economic construction and, furthermore, shift the effort promoting economic construction toward reliance on scientific and technological advances and improvements in the quality of workers. This shift represents a further deepening of the shift in focus of the entire party's major work carried out in the 1980's and also demonstrates the promotion of this work to a higher level. Bringing about scientific and technological advances and improving the quality of workers are important components of the second step of the strategic objective, as well as an important way to achieve this step. Science and technology therefore occupy an extremely critical position in the overall requirements for fulfilling the second-step strategic objective.

In accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and in light of the actual conditions in Zhejiang, our province's 10-Year Program and "Eighth Five-Year" Plan raise the requirements for us to focus our economic work on laying a foundation, achieving job performances and turning out products that are up to our high standards, improving economic returns, and carrying out a strategic shift in our guiding ideology for economic development by making our central task the improvement of the overall quality of the economy. To carry out this strategic shift, we must use scientific and technological advancement as our basis and must give top priority to science and technology. Science and technology have enjoyed relatively rapid development, and the ranks of scientists and technologists have further expanded in our province over the past 10 years. Meanwhile, scientific and technological advances have played an extremely important role in promoting economic construction and social development throughout the province. We must also be aware, however, that, on the whole, the current level of science and technology still does not meet the

requirements of economic and social development; that scientific and technological advances within our province account for but a small percentage of our province's economic growth; that the ratio of new high technologies in our economic sector is relatively small; that relatively few technologies are being used to manufacture products; that the structure and deployment of the contingents of scientists and technologists are not rational enough; that a mechanism for organic integration between the economy and science and technology has not taken shape; that integration between efforts to promote economic development and the scientific and technological forces at some scientific research institutions, colleges, and universities, as well as their work in scientific research, are not in close enough contact and that, in some cases, the former is even divorced from the latter; that the leading cadres of some economic departments and enterprises lack strategic foresight and have an inadequate understanding of the extreme importance for us to rely on science and technology in our effort to promote economic development; and that the problems of enterprises' slow technological advance, relatively backward equipment, products of low quality are becoming more and more conspicuous in the entire process of economic development and have seriously affected the stamina for sustained economic development in our province. If we want to solve the contradictions in our economic structure and overcome the obstacles in the path of our progress, we must work toward finding a way out by relying on scientific and technological advancement. In our effort to promote economic development in our province, we must continue to deepen reform, rely on scientific and technological progress, restructure the economy, and improve economic returns.

Bringing about scientific and technological advances and promoting economic prosperity and social progress are common undertakings of all the people. Scientists and technologists are pioneers of new productive forces, a vital new force in our drive to bring about scientific and technological advance, and, as such, shoulder important historical responsibilities. I am convinced that vast numbers of scientists and technologists throughout the province will definitely enhance their enthusiasm and vigor and will give full play to their abilities in the course of the new revolution of science and technology and the efforts to achieve the second-step strategic objective.

II. Earnestly Study and Implement the Important Thinking That "Science and Technology are the Primary Productive Force"

Considering the basic principle of Marxism and the new trends and experience in the current development of the international economy, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward a scientific thesis that "science and technology are not only the productive forces, but are the primary ones." In enriching and developing Marxist theory on science, technology, and productive forces, and bringing to light the leading role of science and technology in promoting the development of modern productive

forces, society, and the economy, this thesis has profound significance for China's socialist modernization. Party and government leaders at various levels and the vast number of scientists and technicians must earnestly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important idea that "science and technology are the primary productive forces;" they must acquire a deep understanding of the four cardinal principles as the foundation for nation building, of reform and opening to the outside world as the way to greater national strength, and of scientific and technological advancement as the source of national prosperity. Furthermore, they must be determined to take additional steps to develop the economy, advance scientific and technological advancement, and improve worker quality. In carrying out provincial scientific and technological work at present and for some time to come, we must earnestly implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important realization that "science and technology are the primary productive forces" and conscientiously pay attention to work in several aspects.

First, it is necessary to keep in mind the main needs of economic development, strengthen the development of science and technology and the tackling of key scientific and technological problems, and accelerate the transformation of science and technology into productive forces. We should, in line with the objective of provincial economic and social development in the coming decade and during the period of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, concentrate on the readjustment of the economic structure to strengthen agriculture and basic industries; develop leading industries; gradually promote industrialization of high and new technology; develop an export-oriented economy; and pay close attention to studying, formulating, setting up, and implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program for provincial scientific and technological development. As the success of rural economic development rests with scientific and technological advancement and the extensive application of the appropriate techniques, we should vigorously apply science and technology in developing agriculture as well as accelerate the development, import, and popularization of applicable agricultural technologies to strive for breakthroughs in such fields as breeding, cultivating, and raising improved varieties and breeds; prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests; soil improvement; exploitation of natural agricultural resources; development of export-oriented agriculture; and application of bio-engineering technology in agriculture. Furthermore, we should make arrangements for implementing the "Spark Plan" and the "Bumper Harvest Plan" to gradually develop a whole range of technical services covering the pre-production, production, and post-production stages in agriculture, thus helping agricultural production reach a new level.

It is necessary to vigorously push advancements in industrial technology; to strengthen the import, adaptation, digestion, absorption, and innovation of relatively advanced applied technology; to accelerate technological transformation and development in old enterprises and

traditional industries; and to readjust enterprises' production pattern, product mix, and organizational structure to improve the overall standard of technical equipment and technology in industrial enterprises and to gradually shift the emphasis of the province's industrial economy from excessively rapid expansion to low consumption, good quality, and high efficiency. We should develop high and new technology in a planned way, actively implement the "Spark Plan," promote the proliferation and penetration of high and new technology into traditional industries, and gradually expand high-and new-technology industries. It is necessary to make arrangements for intensive scientific and technological research to solve major technical problems in such fields as industrial and agricultural production techniques; population control; environmental protection; medical treatment; and health care. Efforts should also be made to pay continued attention to basic research, with emphasis given to those applied technologies that have a broad potential for development as well as a significant bearing on the economy and social development. We should strengthen and attach importance to soft scientific research and to vigorously developing soft sciences.

Second, we should combine the deepening of the reform of the economic, scientific, and technological systems to further emancipate scientific and technological productive forces, and to establish a new dynamic mechanism that benefits scientific and technological advancement as well as economic development. We should earnestly summarize our experiences in scientific and technological reform of the past few years, as well as take further steps to stabilize and perfect policies and measures for promoting scientific and technological advancement based on our current economic and social development needs. We should assign more scientific and technological personnel to enterprises and various economic departments and should apply scientific and technological achievements to raise the inner motive force of economic efficiency and competitiveness. We should gradually establish a mechanism in scientific research that equally stresses importation, application, promotion, and innovation, as well as coordination among these initiatives. We must explore ways and means of combining planning and market regulation in scientific and technological work, further promote the combination of science and technology with the economy, particularly in dovetailing plans, combining forces, distributing benefits, and in operations, including establishing bases of interim experiments. We should fundamentally solve the "two layers of skin" issue; [we should not detach science and technology from the economy as two separate layers of skin]. We should gradually establish an input system in science and technology that is manifold and multichannel. Government at all levels should increase their input in science and technology and should actively lead enterprises and society in doing the same. They should, according to policies, assist enterprises in overcoming temporary setbacks, should work toward strengthening their staying power, and should accurately consider short- and long-term benefits. We

should gradually turn enterprises into the principal contributors to technological development and should promote a sound input-output cycle in science and technology. We should use plans and policies as our guiding methods, vigorously cultivate and promote the development of the scientific and technological market, as well as actively encourage the marketing of scientific and technological achievements. We should encourage and support enterprises in establishing joint and manifold scientific research and production organizations or cooperative relations with research units and institutes of higher learning. We should aim at achieving an advanced international level for our technologies and should forge closer ties with the international market in developing technologies, projects, and trade.

Third, we should unify the economy, science and technology, and education; should vigorously develop intelligence, train personnel, and work hard to improve the quality of workers. The development of education is the basis for scientific and technological advancement. We should continue to vigorously do a good job in implementing basic, vocational, higher, and adult education according to the needs of economic development and scientific and technological advancement. Currently, we should give special emphasis to technological training and train workers in job skills and operations as well as in basic academic and professional knowledge according to different levels and positions, so as to realistically upgrade the quality of education and skills of the vast number of workers. In particular, workers in key technological posts should be strictly trained and tested in order to qualify for their tasks. We should enable the workers to fully utilize their intelligence and skills and should attach importance to developing skilled technicians from among them. We should also plan to train cadres of enterprises and economic departments in professional skills to further strengthen their sense of science and technology and to equip them with the appropriate scientific and technological knowledge. They can then participate in scientific and technological projects better and can gain the initiative in organizing and leading economic, scientific, and technological work. We should continue to strengthen education for various scientific and technological personnel so that they continuously refresh and broaden their knowledge to adapt to the new situation of scientific and technological reform, which changes with every passing day, and so they can play a greater role in the promotion of scientific and technological achievement.

III. Further Pay Attention to Self Construction of Science and Technology Teams

It is of great importance to scientific and technological development in our province that we pay attention to self construction of science and technology teams and that we work hard to cultivate and create a team of scientific experts with sterling ideological and political quality and relatively higher professional standards. It should be said that our science and technology teams are starting to take shape in our province right now; according to statistics, there are 240,000 natural science and technology personnel, as well as a large group of

social science experts in the province. On the whole, these teams appear to be doing well—they have worked carefully and conscientiously over a long period of time, have quietly immersed themselves in hard work, and have made important contributions to scientific and technological progress and economic and social development in the province. In looking at the new situation and tasks now facing us, however, we find that these teams need to be adjusted in quite a few respects, particularly to the serious aging of team members, vacancies among middle-age scientific and technological personnel, and a lack of successors in certain disciplines. Many of our young science and technology personnel are quite out of touch with reality. They face job-related problems such as an inability to relate scientific research to production and theory to practice. We must pay great attention to such problems and must adopt practical measures to seriously overcome them. Here, I would like to pose a few requests to the large number of scientific and technological workers:

1. Scientific and technological workers should study continuously and work hard to master Marxism as a theoretical weapon. Marxism is the crystallization of a high degree of development in science and civilization by mankind. It is a powerful ideological weapon for us to understand and transform the world. It is a world outlook and also a theory of methods. We should seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; study the party's basic line, principles, and policies; form a firm and correct political orientation; and utilize the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method well to guide scientific research work to solve problems in scientific experiments. At the same time, we should also intensify our professional studies, closely follow the latest domestic and foreign achievements in science and technology, continuously improve and enrich ourselves, and work hard to improve our professional and working standards.

2. Scientific and technological workers should unwaveringly follow the road of incorporating their efforts into industries, the agricultural sector, and actual conditions; continuously broaden their knowledge; and put their talent to good use in a better way. The masses' wisdom and practical knowledge is the source of scientific and technological development. The great number of scientific and technological workers must immerse themselves in actual situations and among the masses, be humble in their studies, and derive nourishment from activities of the masses, which create history to enrich themselves. They must also boldly explore and daringly put forward new ideas; they must invent and create in the actual activities concerning production, science, and technology. Young scientific and technological workers as a group represent the most dynamic force among our science and technology teams, but their weaknesses and inadequacies are apparent through their lack of practical experience and relative unfamiliarity with China's national condition. It is essential to educate them and encourage them to actively involve themselves in practicing reform and construction, use what professional

knowledge they learn from their books in actual situations, and fully display their intelligence and wisdom.

3. Scientific and technological workers should be ready to make contributions, fight arduously, unite, cooperate, and work hard to contribute to socialist modernization. Under the reform and opening situation, the masses of scientific and technological workers should build national pride, confidence, and dignity; hold fast to the socialist faith; unite their own destiny with the destiny of the motherland and socialist undertakings; and engross themselves by working hard at their posts and in a down-to-earth manner. They should also handle relations concerning state, collective, and their own interests correctly; consciously resist the corrosion and influence of erroneous ideologies such as individualism and the great emphasis on monetary value; promote the fine tradition of self-reliance and waging difficult battles; and brave all difficulties, fight indomitably, do pioneering work arduously, and encourage themselves to forge ahead in their work.

In short, we scientists and technicians should study hard, display enthusiasm for practice, and constantly improve ourselves. The provincial party committee calls for launching a widespread campaign to learn from Comrade Qian Xuesen among the scientific and technological workers in the province. Comrade Qian Xuesen is a model of China's patriotic intellectuals. What he has gone through shows the correct road contemporary Chinese intellectuals have taken in pursuit of progress. As Zhejiang is our revered Comrade Qian's native province, the conferring of the honor title of "Scientist With Outstanding Contributions to the Country" on him by the State Council and the Central Military Commission is also an honor and matter of pride for Zhejiang's people and scientific and technological circles. We should learn from his meticulous scholarship, his down-to-earth work style, lofty national consciousness, and excellent thinking and moral integrity. We should emulate him in being loyal to the party, to the motherland, and to the people; in persistently guiding scientific research work with a scientific world outlook of dialectic materialism and historical materialism; and in working hard, demonstrating an unselfish dedication to science and technology, bringing forth new ideas, and making new contributions to science and technology. The provincial science and technology association should adopt effective measures to unfold a down-to-earth campaign of learning from Comrade Qian Xuesen. The news media should create a certain momentum, publicize meritorious and outstanding scientists and technicians in the province in a lively manner, and promote some advanced model persons. We should build up the contingent of scientific and technological workers in Zhejiang and turn it into a vital new force for the four modernizations, which is vigorous, united and highly capable, and is good politically and vocationally, as well as in work style.

IV. Earnestly Strengthen the Party Leadership Over Scientific and Technological Work

To promote scientific and technological progress is not the sole responsibility of the scientific and technological department; rather, it is a long-term strategic task for the entire party and all of society. Party committees and governments at various levels must attach great importance to scientific and technological work, put it in its proper strategic position, make a plan and seriously carry it out, and promptly study and solve conspicuous problems in scientific and technological work. Leaders at all levels should understand the importance of science and technology, earnestly strengthen their leadership, and personally participate in scientific and technological work. Zhejiang's policy of filling the posts of deputy county head with scientists and technicians has proven successful. The provincial departments concerned and all city and prefectural party committees should seriously sum up and popularize this experience and gradually make each and every county in the province have a deputy head post held by a scientific and technological person.

It is necessary to respect knowledge and talented people and to fully arouse enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity among the vast number of scientific and technological workers. Party and government leaders at various levels should befriend scientific and technological workers; get to know their thinking, work, and lifestyle; listen to their opinion; and accept their rational suggestions. It is necessary to implement seriously the party's policy concerning intellectuals, pay attention to science and technology legislation, adopt effective measures to create good work and study conditions for the scientific and technological workers to use their wisdom and talents, gradually improve their livelihood and treatment, and do all we can to help them solve their problems. It is necessary to firmly implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." The "double-hundred" policy and the principle of upholding the four cardinal principles go hand in hand. Politically, we should adhere to the principle of upholding the four cardinal principles. Academically, we should encourage new ideas and contention. We should create an academic environment in the area of scientific research, one in which people can learn from one another's strong points to make up for their own shortcomings, as well as can exchange views on an equal footing. In short, we should politically cherish the scientific and technological workers, trust their work, and be concerned about their everyday life, so that they will engage in reform and construction with peace of mind. We should do all we can to create the necessary conditions and a good social environment in which they get use their abilities.

The science and technology association is a mass organization under the party's leadership. It assists the party and the government in keeping in touch with scientific and technological workers and in developing science and technology. The party leadership is a fundamental guarantee for the science and technology association to work successfully.

Party committees and governments at various levels must pay attention to giving play to the role of the association, constantly assign tasks for it to perform, and organize it to participate in the democratic process of making policy decisions. Major questions concerning economic and social development and the feasibility of major construction projects of the province should be assessed by experts and scholars, and we should seriously listen to their opinions and suggestions. The science and technology associations at various levels should work under the leadership of the party committee; should consistently maintain a correct political orientation; should persistently serve scientific and technological development, economic prosperity, and social progress; should energetically publicize scientific spirit, scientific methods, and a scientific attitude; and should popularize scientific and technological applications throughout society. The science and technology associations should take a further step to keep in touch with scientific and technological workers, promptly convey to them and implement the party's principles and policies, and accurately report their opinions and suggestions. We should promote the building of scientific and technological organizations, strengthen grass-roots scientific and technological force, and work to make the scientific and technological association like a home for scientists and technicians.

Comrades, the representatives of Zhejiang's scientific and technological circles are gathering together and discussing the important matter of scientific and technological development at this grand meeting. This meeting will certainly have an important impact on our economic and social development. This congress will make our scientific and technological workers understand even more clearly their responsibility, display the spirit of "dedication and cooperation, bringing forth new ideas and seeking truth," work hard to create a new situation of Zhejiang's scientific and technological work, and make still greater contributions to Zhejiang's scientific and technological development, economic prosperity, and social progress.

The provincial party committee hopes that the congress will be a meeting of unity, encouragement and progress, as well as a meeting of relying on scientific and technological progress to develop Zhejiang's economy.

I wish the congress great success!

Central-South Region

Foreign Investment Increases in Guangdong

HK2111140391 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in English 1115 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Guangzhou, November 21 (HKCNA)—Foreign investment in Guangdong Province continued to grow rapidly this year, according to information from provincial authorities. A total of 2,128 foreign-funded enterprises registered across the province in the first nine months of this year, with total contractual investment of U.S.\$4.274 billion and registered capital of U.S.\$3.2

billion, increases of 51 per cent, 95 per cent and 87 per cent respectively compared with the same period last year. Such growth places Guangdong in the leading position nationwide.

The majority of the foreign-funded enterprises in Guangdong have entered a "harvesting" period with noticeable economic results. According to incomplete statistics reported by the three types of foreign-funded enterprises, the foreign investors made RMB 1.843 billion [renminbi] in income after tax payments and remitted RMB 595 million abroad last year, up 114.5 per cent and 267.2 per cent respectively over the same period the previous year.

Zuhai SEZ To Construct New Railway Link

HK2111013291 Hong Kong THE STANDARD
in English 21 Nov 91 p A-11

[By Harold Bruning]

[Text] Construction of a railway linking Zhuhai Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and Guangzhou will start in 1993, according to the mayor of Zhuhai.

Mayor Liang Guangda said the link's costs would be borne by the SEZ alone.

Zhuhai officials said the railway terminal in Zhuhai would be built near the Macao peninsula for the convenience of the enclave's residents.

Pledging support for the construction of the Macao airport project, the mayor said the \$6.5 billion project was "also good for Zhuhai".

He said Zhuhai would supply Macao with "all the necessary raw materials, such sand and stone" for the project.

A new \$500 million Macao-Taipa Bridge is now under construction and will connect the new airport off Taipa Island through a connected highway link with Gongbei in Zhuhai.

Guangxi To Improve Solidarity Among Nationalities

HK2111001491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Nov 91 p 1

[By Zheng Shengfeng (6774 4141 0023) and Jiang Yaoqiang (5592 5069 1730): "New Situation Characterized by Nationality Solidarity and Economic Prosperity Prevails in Guangxi"]

[Text] Nanning, 9 Nov (RENMIN RIBAO)—"Further do a good job in handling nationality affairs, and speed up economic development in nationality areas." This was the decision made by the Standing Committee of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee at its recent meeting. This will further advance the cooperation among the 12 nationalities, including Zhuang, Han, Miao, and Yao, in Guangxi, the nationality solidarity formed by their joint efforts to

develop the economy, and the situation of social stability and economic development to a new stage.

Guangxi Zhuang Nationality Autonomous Region, which was established in 1958, is inhabited by people of 12 nationalities, namely, Zhuang, Han, Miao, Yao, Tong, Yaolao, Maonan, Hui, Jing, Yi, Shui, and Qilao. Over a long time, various nationalities in Guangxi have been learning from each other and helping each other, forming a harmonious big family of different nationalities. "The Han nationality cannot do without minority nationalities, and minority nationalities cannot do without Han nationality." This has become the consensus of opinion shared by all people in Guangxi. Nationality solidarity has been prevailing in the whole autonomous region from top to bottom. Since 1984, 491 advanced collectives and 1,269 advanced individuals in promoting and safeguarding nationality unity have been commended by the state and the autonomous region.

The intimate and harmonious relationship among the various nationalities has ensured social stability and has promoted economic development in the region. In order to enable all nationalities to make common progress and achieve common prosperity, the autonomous region has adopted some special policies favorable to minority nationalities and helpful to their efforts to shake off poverty. The autonomous region has granted appropriate subsidies to 49 economically less developed counties in remote and mountainous areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Other financial policies are also biased in favor of these areas, with some very poor areas being exempted from agricultural taxes. In recent years, the autonomous region has successively dispatched more than 8,000 cadres to assist the work in nationality areas and help the minority nationality masses there overcome poverty. Through unremitting efforts, the economic situation in the nationality areas has been changed. By 1990, some 8 million poor peasants in Guangxi had attained the subsistence standard. In that year, the gross domestic product, the people's income, the total industrial and agricultural output value, the local financial revenue of the autonomous region increased separately by 101 percent, 109 percent, 128 percent, and 281 percent over the 1980 level. In the 49 poor counties, cities, and autonomous counties where the population of minority nationalities account for a larger proportion, the total industrial and agricultural output value and the peasants' per capita net income in 1990 also increased separately by 5 percent and 18 percent over the previous year. The living conditions of the people of all nationalities were substantially improved.

With the implementation of the principle of equality and mutual assistance, the exercise of the nationality autonomous rights, and the improvement of Guangxi's nationality regional autonomy, the people of various nationalities in Guangxi have really become masters of their society, and the educational conditions of minority nationalities have also been greatly improved. A large number of minority nationality cadres have been brought up, and they have become a backbone force for

promoting nationality solidarity and progress. At present, there are three institutions of higher learning in the autonomous region. Minority nationality students account for 34.9 percent of the total number of students. Minority nationality cadres also account for 34.25 percent of the autonomous region's 880,000 cadres.

Guangzhou Customs Discovers Smuggling Cases

*OW2111025891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0219 GMT 21 Nov 91*

[Text] Guangzhou, November 21 (XINHUA)—Guangzhou Customs has discovered 2,075 smuggling cases involving 197 million yuan this year.

According to a spokesman for Guangzhou Customs, the department has turned over to the state 52.78 million yuan in fines from smuggling cases.

The spokesman said customs concentrated its anticontra-band forces on the waterway along China's southern coast by deploying all antimuggling patrol boats in the water area around the mouth of the Zhujiang to ambush smugglers.

Since the beginning of this year, customs has discovered more than 300 cases of smuggling by fishing boats, cargo vessels, and motor boats.

In addition, customs has also seized many smugglers who concealed contraband in their trucks, falsified names of smuggling goods on customs declarations and declared lower prices of goods.

World Food Program Starts Project in Hunan

*OW2111111691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0858 GMT 21 Nov 91*

[Text] Changsha, November 21 (XINHUA)—An agricultural construction project, funded by the World Food Program [WFP], has started in the Xiangxi Tu and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, in Hunan Province.

The "WFP-China 3779" project includes construction of water conservancy, improvement of low-yield farmlands, afforestation, and infrastructural construction of farmlands in order to promote the agricultural development in six counties in the Xiangxi and E'xi Autonomous Prefectures.

The WFP has made an investment of 77,779 tons of wheat for the part of the project in the Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture while Hunan Province has made an investment of 46.25 million yuan.

According to Hunan Province, the whole project will be completed in five years.

Southwest Region

Tibet 1991 Grain Harvest 'Highest' on Record

*OW2011082691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0636 GMT 20 Nov 91*

[Text] Lhasa, November 20 (XINHUA)—The Tibet Autonomous Region recorded a bumper harvest during 1991 with grain output exceeding 580 million kilograms, up 4.5 percent over last year.

This year's output is the highest on record since the peaceful liberation of Tibet some 40 years ago.

The region also harvested a record 17.75 million kilograms of rapeseed.

As the result of good weather and the control of epidemic diseases, the survival rate of young livestock reached 81.8 percent during the first six months of the year. At present, the region has over 5.35 million heads of livestock, and the survival rate has risen 6.6 percent over last year.

An official from the regional agricultural committee attributed the excellent harvest to the promotion of science and technology in agricultural sciences and animal husbandry, and increased investment.

Over the past few years, the region has introduced high quality grain varieties, crop protection programs, planters and mechanized equipment, as well as numerous other technologies and types of agricultural equipment. The region has also established 10 model counties for the promotion of science and technology.

The grain output in these 10 counties alone accounted for 47.06 percent of the region's total grain output during 1991.

The region has instituted a program to enhance animal husbandry which included introducing technology related to reclaiming grasslands, forage processing, and improved breeding.

North Region

Li Ximing Speaks at Qinghua CPC Congress

*SK0811141191 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
14 Sep 91 pp 1, 4*

[By reporter Dong Yaocang (5516 5069 2490): "Adhere to Socialist Orientation for Running Schools and Train Socialist-Minded and Professionally Proficient Outstanding Personnel"]

[Text] The ninth party congress of Qinghua University opened with great ceremony on the morning of 13 September. Comrades Li Ximing, Teng Teng, and others attended to extend their congratulations and give speeches.

Since 1926, when Qinghua University established its first underground party branch, its party organizations have gone through a fighting course of 65 years and

established glorious revolutionary traditions. On behalf of the eighth CPC committee of Qinghua University, Fang Huijian, secretary of the party committee of Qinghua University, gave a work report to the congress entitled "Give Play to the Role of Party organizations as a Political Core and Make the Socialist Qinghua University Successful." He put forward specific demands on future endeavors to strengthen party building and the party's work. Zhang Xiaowen, president of Qinghua University, gave a report entitled "Unite in Working Hard for Accomplishing the Eighth Five-Year Plan." Zhang Sijing, secretary of the discipline inspection commission of Qinghua University, gave a work report.

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, gave an important speech at the congress. He first extended warm and sincere congratulations on the convocation of the ninth party congress of Qinghua University on behalf of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee.

Li Ximing said: The work report given by Comrade Fang Huijian on behalf of the eighth CPC committee of Qinghua University is a very comprehensive and very good report. Developing the fine traditions and work styles of the previous party committees, the party committee of Qinghua University elected at the eighth party congress has done a great amount of meticulous work, scored great achievements, and accumulated many very good experiences over the past three years despite the numerous pressures, difficulties, and challenges it faced. During the 1989 political storm, in particular, the party committee of Qinghua University led the communist party members, teachers, and students of the university to withstand the tests of the turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion. During the political struggle concerning the destiny and future of socialism, the party committee of Qinghua University proved itself united, strong, combat effective, and capable of rallying the people with its firm and clear-cut stand and actual deeds.

Li Ximing said: Recently party organizations at all levels throughout the municipality have organized the vast number of party members to study the second edition of the fourth volume of the Selected Works of Mao Zedong and Comrade Jiang Zemin's "speech given at the rally in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the CPC founding." Through the study, the overwhelming majority of the cadres and ordinary people have clarified their confused theoretical and ideological understandings and enhanced their confidence in making advancement. It is understandable that changes in the current international situation have worried some comrades. To turn their worry into confidence, the most fundamental work is to distinguish right from wrong in theory and arm their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We will be fully confident in taking our own road after we review the 70-year history of our party and the history of the advancement of China's socialism and, in particular, after we use the fundamental tenets of Marxism to calmly, comprehensively, and scientifically analyze the contradictions of the present world, the basic situation of China, and its future development. With

political and social stability and economic work developing continuously along a good direction, China's domestic situation is very good at present. Although we still have many difficulties, we also have many favorable conditions for achieving success in the various fields of work and we have full confidence in performing our work well.

Li Ximing pointed out: The present world is changing and turbulent. We are faced both with the challenge presented by the scientific and technological revolution and the actual danger presented by "peaceful evolution." It is hoped that Qinghua University will unswervingly implement the party's education policy, adhere to the socialist orientation for running schools, strive to bring up outstanding personnel who have both political integrity and ability and who are both socialist-minded and professionally proficient and qualified builders and successors to carry on the socialist cause, and create and summarize more experiences in making socialist universities successful.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan period and the last decade of the 20th century, Qinghua University should bring forth more personnel, achievements, and experiences and should particularly become an important base of the country for developing China's high and new technology, for scientific research, and for technological development. It is hoped that the new party committee of Qinghua University to be elected in the ninth party congress will face up to the complicated situation and arduous tasks, unite as one, brave the way forward, and score greater achievements.

In conclusion, Li Ximing pointed out: No matter how the international situation may change, the objectives and road we communists have chosen will not change. We should unswervingly implement the party's basic line and the general policy of reform and opening up. We will have no way out without reform and opening up. Our reform and opening up, however, should be persistently guided by the four cardinal principles. It will never be plain sailing for socialism to achieve ultimate success. Chinese communists can advance in both smooth and adverse circumstances and socialism is bound to develop and expand in the tortuous road of history until ultimate success is achieved.

Li Ximing Addresses Forum Marking 1911 Revolution

SK1411013591 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
11 Oct 91 p 1

[By reporter Cao Jing (2580 7234): "Beijing Municipality Ceremoniously Commemorates the 80th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution"]

[Text] On 10 October personages from various circles gathered at the rear palace of Zhongshan Hall in Zhongshan Park where a huge portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution, was hung to ceremoniously commemorate the 80th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Bai Jiefu, chairman of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, presided over the commemoration forum. Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, attended to give a speech. Zhao Jing, professor of Beijing University; Jiang Jianguo, son of Jiang Guangnai; Li Xiaowei, daughter of Li Jishen; Feng Hongzhi, son of Feng Yuxiang; Yang Tianshi, research fellow of the Institute of Modern History of the Academy of Social Sciences; Bai Yintai, professor of Central Institute of Nationalities; and Li Hemin, president of the Beijing Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, also spoke on the immortal contributions by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other revolutionary forerunners to the independence of the motherland, the liberation of the nation, and social progress.

Li Ximing pointed out in his speech: The 1911 revolution was a great revolution and a great beginning for China's modern history. After the 1911 revolution, the CPC led the Chinese people to the socialist road, and this was an unavoidable choice which was compatible with China's national situation. All of his life Dr. Sun Yat-sen fought indomitably and heroically to overthrow autocratic monarchy and save the country and the people. He deserves the name of revolutionary forerunner, and we should always respect and learn from him.

Li Ximing said: The purposes of commemorating the 80th anniversary of the 1911 revolutionary today are to learn from Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary spirit, to develop the fine traditions of the 1911 revolution, to hold high the banners of patriotism and socialism, to unite all the forces that can be united, to establish the broadest possible patriotic united front, and to firmly take the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The reunification and strength of the motherland are the behests of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which we must fulfill at an early date. He emphasized: We must comprehensively and firmly implement the party's basic line, persistently take economic construction as the central task, unwaveringly continue to deepen reform with the guidance of the four cardinal principles, open wider to the outside world, unite the people in and outside the party as one, continuously push forward the socialist modernization of the capital, and make the capital better and more beautiful.

Other leaders attending the forum were Chen Xitong, Wang Jialiu, Meng Zhiyuan, Li Guang, Pu Jiexiu, Feng Mingwei, Li Bokang, Xia Xiang, Gan Ying, and Du Shenwei.

Also attending were responsible persons of various democratic parties, personages without party affiliation, responsible persons of pertinent mass organizations, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots, overseas friends, totaling more than 90 persons.

Li Ximing, Others Attend Science Study Session

SK0911121791 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
13 Sep 91 p 1

[By reporter Sun Ying (1327 3841) and trainee Meng Wei (1322 3634): "Municipal Leaders Take the Lead in Studying Science and Technology"]

[Text] The third conference room of the municipal party committee became a classroom on 12 September, and most of the "students" sitting there had some gray hair at their temples. Among them were leading comrades of the municipal party committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and Discipline Inspection Commission, including Li Ximing, Bai Jiefu, Li Qiyang, Chen Guangwen, Su Zhongxiang, Feng Mingwei, Li Bokang, Gan Ying, Zhang Mingyi, and Sun Fuling; and responsible comrades of the various departments, committees, and offices of the municipal party committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and government. A study session of a series of lectures on science and technology for municipal-level leaders opened that day.

The first lecture on science and technology for municipal-level leaders was given on 12 September. Wu Mingyu, deputy director of the State Council Development Research Center, gave a lecture entitled "A New Change of Historical Significance—on Science and Technology Being Primary Productive Forces and a New Industrial Revolution." During the lecture, the "classroom" was silent while the "students" listened and took notes attentively.

In view of the new situation in scientific and technological development, Zhang Qiren, member of the municipal CPPCC Committee, submitted a proposal to the fourth session of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee held this year suggesting that the municipal party and government leaders devote some time to studying scientific and technological knowledge to understand the situation, level, and trends of current international scientific and technological development. Leaders of the municipal party committee and government attached great importance to this. Comrades Li Ximing and Chen Xitong gave written instructions personally and ordered the pertinent departments to implement the proposal.

Li Qiyang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the 12 September study, and more than 90 municipal leaders and responsible comrades of pertinent departments attended.

Five lectures will be given in the study session, one every three weeks, and they will dwell mainly on the situation in modern scientific and technological development, new materials in science and technology, modern biological technology, technology on integrating machinery and electronic industries, and transformation of traditional industries.

Xing Chongzhi Attends Secretaries Study Class

SK1411071191 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 15 Sep 91 p 1

[Excerpts] After completing all study tasks, the two-week study class for secretaries of prefectural, city, and county (district) party committees in the province ended successfully on 13 September.

Xing Chongzhi, Lu Chuanzan, and Li Bingliang gave reports at the graduation ceremony. [passage omitted]

The provincial party committee has always attached importance to the study of Marxist theory among the leading cadres at or above the county level. Over the past several years, the provincial party committee has persistently organized secretaries of prefectural, city, and county (district) party committees in a unified way to attend a concentrated two-week study class each year, which has already become a system. During this study class, the provincial party committee called on the participants to emphatically study and discuss party building, particularly the building of party ideology and work style, on the basis of comprehensively understanding the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's "1 July" speech, with the prevention of peaceful evolution as the subject. After two weeks' study, the participants saw results and achieved the desired purpose. [passage omitted]

The gains of this study class can be summarized in the following three statements: Understanding has been enhanced; direction has been defined; and confidence has been strengthened. Specifically, the gains in understanding and ideology are as follows: First, by analyzing the situation at home and abroad and the present state of party building, participants have gained an even clearer understanding of the immediate threats posed by peaceful evolution. They have increased their sense of urgency, responsibility, and mission in comprehensively strengthening party building and in constantly preserving the vanguard nature of the party's working class in the face of severe tests under the new conditions. Participants have profoundly felt: Looked at objectively, peaceful evolution and the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization have actually threatened us immediately. From the international perspective, the forces for and against peaceful evolution have become the major form of struggle between capitalist and socialist systems and ideological structures. Viewed from the domestic point of view, the unchecked spreading of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization over the past several years have laid a certain foundation for peaceful evolution. Viewed from the ranks of party members, the impurities in ideology, organization, and work style have weakened the party's fighting capacity. For this, we must maintain high vigilance, be prepared ideologically, and adopt effective policies and measures to counter it. Second, participants have obtained an even deeper understanding of the importance of strengthening the party's ideological and theoretical building and increasing the whole party's understanding of Marxism. As many people say, historical experiences have proven that the

appearance of political problems often starts with ideological confusion, and ideological confusion often stems from theoretical confusion. Therefore, in approaching major matters of principle, it is extremely important to draw a clear-cut line between Marxism and anti-Marxism, between socialism and capitalism, and between scientific socialism and democratic socialism, in order to enhance the whole party's understanding of Marxism. In addition, in the completely new cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, there are many practical experiences that need to be summarized; there are many major issues that need to be solved; and there are many areas that have never been understood and need to be explored. All of them should be analyzed and approached under the guidance of Marxist theory. Only with clear theory can we have firm faith, definite direction, and take conscious action. Third, participants have become more conscious in actually strengthening the education on the purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people and in strengthening the building of work style. Quite a few people have said that while undergoing the trials in three fields, the fundamental guarantee for remaining invincible forever is to maintain the flesh-and-blood relations between the party and the people. This is key to our true political superiority. The issue concerning the style of the ruling party is an issue related to the life and death of the party, and thus must be grasped firmly and unrelentingly. Ideological education is one aspect of this work, and the building of systems is the other aspect, in which a good example must be set. Fourth, participants have obtained an even more definite understanding of the urgency of cultivating and creating tens of millions of successors to the socialist cause. Participants in the class have said that this issue should be approached from the strategic high plane of preventing peaceful evolution. Socialism's prospects in China depend to a great extent on the status of the younger generation. We should focus our efforts on training the vast number of youths and juveniles with the spirit of being highly responsible for China's socialist cause in the next 10 years and even in the next century. We should summarize experiences and lessons gained from cadre work, persist in the criterion of making cadres have both ability and political integrity, and examine and train cadres in practice in order to ensure that party and state leadership at all levels is firmly grasped in the hands of the people who are loyal to Marxism. [passage omitted]

Wang Qun Inspects Forest Zones, Gives Advice

SK1511075591 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 7 Sep 91 p 1

[By reporter Yin Yongtian (3009 0737 1131) and correspondent Tong Pei (0157 0160): "During His Investigation and Study Tour in the Daxinganling Forest Zone, Wang Qun Points Out That It Is Necessary To Develop the Spirit of Waging Arduous Struggle and Making Selfless Contributions To Overcome the Temporary Economic Difficulties"]

[Excerpts] During his investigation and study tour in the forest zones, Wang Qun, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, pointed out that the spirit displayed by the personnel of Daxinganling forest zone with regard to "waging arduous struggle and making selfless contributions" is very precious and represents a magic weapon for overcoming the current economic difficulties.

On 5 September leading personnel, including Wang Qun and Chen Kuiyuan, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, went to the Daxinganling forest zone in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to conduct and investigation and study. Wang Qun repeatedly offered praise, saying that the spirit displayed by the personnel of the Daxinganling forest zone is precious and respectable. He learned that the broad masses of staff members and workers in the forest zone willingly bore the burdens of the zone through difficulties, consciously assumed temporary economic difficulties encountered by the state and enterprise, maintained stability and unity, heightened their spirit, and persistently boosted the economy. [passage omitted]

Wang Qun gave a speech and pointed out that the market slump is not at all frightening; what is most frightening is mental and leadership slackness. Only by heightening their spirit and displaying the spirit fostered during the wartime—being in the vanguard fighting for assaults and in the rear fighting for retreat—as well as being the first to bear hardships and the second to enjoy comforts will leading comrades and Communist Party members at all levels be able to lead the people as a whole to overcome the temporary difficulties and unwaveringly and continuously march forward on the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Wang Qun stated in his speech that "waging arduous struggle and making contributions selflessly" represents a great spirit, reflects the action undertaken by the personnel of Daxinganling forest zone and the boundless love and loyalty shown by the personnel of the forest zone to the socialist motherland, and can provide mental weapons for us to overcome "peaceful evolution".

In concluding his speech, Wang Qun urged the broad masses of cadres, staff members, workers, and people in the forest zone to make new sustained contributions to developing the spirit displayed by the personnel of Daxinganling forest zone and to overcoming difficulties.

Wang Qun Attends Conference on Land Improvement

SK1511045891 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 15 Sep 91 p 1

[By reporters An Tiejun (1344 6993 6511), Zhang Wancheng (1728 8001 2052), and Sun Yahui (1327 0068 6540): "The Work of Improving Sandy Land Should Be Firmly Implemented by the Whole Party and All the People"]

[Text] The regional work conference on improving sandy land convened a plenary meeting in Tongliao City on the

afternoon of 13 September. Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, emphatically pointed out when he visited the delegates to the conference that the whole party and all the people should be mobilized to firmly implement the spirit of the national conference on improving sandy land.

Alatanaoqier, vice chairman of the regional government, presided over the meeting, which was also attended by Vice Chairman Chen Kuiyuan.

Wang Qun said: Our region has deserts, sandy lands, and large areas of land that are becoming sandy, making the work of improving sandy land very important. Improving sandy land and making the land green are strategic issues, and major points affecting the rise and decline of the country, the future generations, and the smooth realization of the second-step and the third-step strategic objectives. If we fail to push forward the work of improving sandy land and having a good ecological environment, we will be unable to realize the second-step strategic objectives. Our region has scored great achievements in improving sandy land and has had many experiences in this regard. The Ih Ju League has succeeded in improving the ecology and developing animal husbandry by planting trees, grass, and bushes; the examples in Naiman Banner are also very good; Jirem League has achieved very good results in improving sandy land and turning deserts into oases; the Taipingdi Township in Chifeng City was laden with yellow sand in the past, and now its trees give welcome shade, and has succeeded in building tree belts around farm plots, promoting the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, industry, and sideline occupations, and bringing prosperity to the people. Therefore, party committees and governments at all levels should pay great attention to this major concern of improving sandy land.

While touching on the issues which our region should pay attention to in future sandy land improvement work, Wang Qun pointed out: It is necessary to give simultaneous attention to improving sandy land, planting trees, and developing the collective economy, and to closely combine the long-term sandy land improvement work with the current effort to help the poor areas become better-off and to develop production. This will more effectively mobilize the people to carry out the sandy land improvement work soundly and effectively. We should integrate forestry with grass planting, and agriculture with forestry and animal husbandry. Lanzhou Sandy Land Improvement Institute has successfully improved the sandy land in Naiman Banner, and has planted grapes, plums, and water melons on it, playing an exemplary role in this regard.

Wang Qun stressed in conclusion: In improving deserts, we must rely on the masses, fight a people's war, promote the spirit of self-reliance, and make unswerving efforts. To rely on the masses, we must successfully implement policies, uphold the principle that whosoever improves and develops the sandy land and plants fruits on the sandy land will take the benefits, keep this principle

unchanged for scores of years, and carry out this work generation after generation. To rely on the people, we must also educate and guide the masses, and boost the sense of responsibility and enthusiasm of the masses of various nationalities in making the motherland green. He hoped that party committees and governments at all levels will personally grasp this major strategic plan of improving the deserts, and exert efforts until good results are achieved.

Inner Mongolia Cadre Training Conference Ends

SK2011152191 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 91

[Text] It was pointed out at the regional cadre training work conference, which recently ended, that it is necessary to make continued efforts to enhance the understanding of the importance and urgency of training cadres, to further strengthen cadre training work, and to comprehensively raise the political awareness of our region's cadre contingents.

The conference participants pointed out: Vigorously strengthening the Marxist theoretical training of cadres is one of the important tasks in strengthening party building. Particularly in the current situation, our party, in addition to standing the test of holding office, has to face the tests of reform, opening up, and the development of the socialist commodity economy. Our party also has to face the test of opposing peaceful evolution. Vigorously enhancing the Marxist theoretical level of cadres is a strategic measure designed to enable the ranks of cadres to face these severe tests.

The conference participants proposed: All localities across the region should act in line with the requirements of the national and regional cadre training plans and should formulate cadre training plans and implementation plans in line with reality. In the course of training, it is necessary to combine theory with practice and deal with different people and different levels with different methods in an effort to realistically improve the quality of training. While vigorously strengthening training and education for young cadres, all localities should train cadres by adopting the measures of tempering them in practice, exchanging cadres with other localities, and exchanging cadres with other localities on a rotational basis.

The conference participants called for efforts to regard the practice of making cadres, particularly leading cadres, participate in training as a formulated system in line with plans; further improve the cadre training, appraisal, and employment systems; and keep training files and regard them as substance for appraisal. Relevant departments should fully coordinate and cooperate in the training and exert joint efforts to ensure the training's success.

Liu Yunshan and Bai Enpei, members of the Standing Committee of the regional party committee, directors of the Organization Departments of the party committees of various leagues and cities, party committee secretaries, and

propaganda department directors of various large enterprises and institutions attended the conference.

Tan Shaowen Visits Tianjin Medical Institute

SK2111061191 Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 November, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, led comrades of the municipal party committee, the Education and Health Commission, and the Higher Education Bureau to Tianjin Medical Institute and held a forum with cadres, teachers, and student representatives to exchange views and listen to their opinions.

After an introduction on the general situation of Tianjin Medical Institute and briefings given by teachers and students on teaching, scientific research, benefits for intellectuals, and ideological and political education for college students, Comrade Tan Shaowen fully affirmed the municipal higher educational front's work for Tianjin's economic development and social stability. He said: Tianjin Medical Institute's achievement under the leadership of the party committee and with the joint efforts of the teaching faculty and students is the epitome of the institutes of higher learning throughout the municipality. In light of the questions raised by the participants at the forum, he emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to clearly understand the situation, strengthen socialist conviction, enhance spirit, and work in a down-to-earth manner. Tan Shaowen said: Institutions of higher learning have good prospects for supporting and serving economic construction through various aspects of work. By serving economic construction, they can conduct scientific research and grasp priorities in line with the actual production needs. Tan Shaowen also said: Institutions of higher learning train qualified personnel to undertake the socialist cause. They should strengthen their ideological and political educational work. Teachers should understand students' ideological situation and help and guide college students in mastering the scientific world outlook and methodology. He expressed the hope that institutions of higher learning would strengthen the party's work and display the vanguard and exemplary role of party members.

At Tianjin Medical Institute, Tan Shaowen and other comrades also paid respects to the statue of noted educator and medical specialist (Zhu Qingyi) and inspected the students' cafeteria.

Northeast Region

He Zhukang Reviews Party's Ideological Work

SK0811075691 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 91 pp 1, 3

[By reporter Bai Xiuyun (2672 4423 0061): "Strengthening the Party Ideologically Is an Urgent Task for Today"]

[Excerpts] How have party committees at all levels implemented the "decision on strengthening the party ideologically" made at the sixth plenary session of the fifth provincial party committee? How should we strengthen the party ideologically? At a report meeting held by the provincial party committee recently, Comrades He Zhukang and Gu Changchun gave important speeches and heard reports by pertinent comrades of the party committees of various cities, prefectures, the autonomous prefecture, and development zones. [passage omitted]

Participants at the report meeting unanimously agreed that: A new situation in strengthening the party ideologically has taken shape thanks to the strengthened leadership of party committees at all levels. The work to strengthen the party ideologically was neglected for some time in the past. At present, leading persons pay attention to this work, their performance in this work is emphasized, and every level holds its responsibility, thus creating a new situation in which attention is concentrated on party building. The party's political and ideological work has been strengthened in all fields, the ideological and political work organs of enterprises have been restored, and political work cadres have been replenished to enable many enterprises to overcome difficulties and get out of slumps. The education on patriotism, collectivism, socialism, reform, opening up, and the application of science and technology to agricultural development conducted in rural areas has raised the ideological awareness of peasants with party membership, grass-roots cadres, and ordinary people. Party organizations at all levels have strengthened leadership over propaganda and cultural work, purified the cultural market, and achieved encouraging results in building the spiritual civilization. While making efforts to strengthen the party ideologically, they have further intensified efforts to improve the party theoretically to enhance their accomplishment in party spirit. The effort to strengthen the party ideologically has promoted the work to maintain honesty in duty performance and changed the work styles of cadres, who have gone deep into the grass-roots levels to serve the people enthusiastically. As a result, a great number of advanced collectives and individuals have emerged. As has been proven in practice, different attention given to party building yields different results and only when earnest efforts are made can good results be achieved. [passage omitted]

Participants at the report meeting felt: Despite the improvement and good results in the work to strengthen the party ideologically, some problems still merit our attention. Some comrades within the party lack an adequate understanding of the current complicated and changeable situation and, therefore, fall behind in understanding the importance of the party's ideological education and are not active and effective enough in conducting education. Others fail to properly handle the relationship between party building and economic construction and stress the latter to the neglect of the former. Still others fail to straighten out the relationship between the spiritual civilization and the material civilization.

In view of the problems in the effort to strengthen the party ideologically and among the current rank of party members, comrades participating in the report meeting unanimously agreed: In the current situation, it is very important to achieve success in strengthening the party ideologically. Leading comrades at all levels should have a sense of urgency. This is because the tremendous changes in the current international situation are seriously testing our party and also because we should not underestimate the erosion and influence of corrupt bourgeois ideas on party members and cadres in the situation of reform, opening up, and commodity economic development. Party members should set high standards and demands on themselves and their thinking, and their work styles should be compatible with the tasks they shoulder and should meet the people's expectations and desires. Therefore, we should make conscientious efforts to make the education of party members a success to enable party members to become vanguards who unite and lead the masses to unwaveringly take the socialist road.

Strengthening the party ideologically is the foundation for improving the party's organizations, work styles, and discipline. It is particularly significant for us to succeed in this work.

Comrades He Zhukang and Gu Changchun gave speeches after hearing two days of reports. They fully affirmed the achievements that have been made and listed specific demands for future efforts to strengthen the party ideologically. Comrade He Zhukang emphasized in his speech: In our multitude of work, we should persistently take economic construction as the central task, strive to promote the economy, and enhance our economic strength—which is the most important component—and then we should strengthen party building, especially ideologically. It is extremely important to intensify ideological education in the current international situation. We should educate our party members to understand that, at all times and in all circumstances, the party's role as the vanguard of the working class will not change, nor will its purpose to serve the people. We should persistently take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a guide. We should educate our party members and cadres to clearly understand that socialism is bound to replace capitalism, which is the law governing historical development. We should give wide publicity to achievements in all areas of socialist construction, explain the advantage of socialism with facts, criticize the ideology of democratic socialism, and enhance faith in socialism.

Only when the party in power intensifies its efforts to improve itself can it shoulder its noble missions, become more mature and ever stronger, build an ideological wall of steel against peaceful evolution, be invincible in political struggles, and achieve lasting order and stability in the country. At present when we intensify efforts to strengthen the party ideologically, we should give prominence to the education on opposing peaceful evolution. The struggle between peaceful evolution and counter-peaceful evolution is very intense and serious, and all

party members should actively plunge themselves into the struggle. No matter how the international situation changes, we should unwaveringly take our own road, uphold the four cardinal principles, and adhere to the party's basic line. Not only should we successfully perform our own work, but also we should conduct propaganda among the masses to arm them and lead them to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should develop our political advantage, refute anything against Marxism, and have a clear stand to boldly oppose anything erroneous and unlawful. Corruption itself is a kind of evolution. When ideology decays, the purpose changes. When leading cadres do not have the determination to oppose corruption, they would not have the determination to oppose peaceful evolution. Therefore, we should make unremitting efforts to conduct education on opposing corruption and advocating honesty and conscientiously correct numerous unhealthy trends.

To strengthen the party ideologically, we should actively publicize the Marxist viewpoint on nationalities and the party's policies on nationalities to further promote national unity. In their subversive efforts, hostile forces outside the country often instigate national feelings, sow dissension among the various nationalities, and work for national division. The key to opposing peaceful evolution lies in strengthening party leadership, and we should understand this clearly. Leading bodies at all levels, especially their top leaders, should have a clear-cut political stand in the struggle against peaceful evolution. At present, all party members should be mobilized to enhance confidence and work together. They should make positive efforts in their work, firmly rely on party leadership in political affairs, give rein to political power, and have the courage to perform responsibly and tackle problems. We should strengthen both the work of ideological departments and public security work. We should go deep into the grass-roots levels to understand the actual situation, maintain close ties with the masses, seek truth from facts, achieve greater success in the work of various fields, face up to new challenges, and withstand the severe tests.

Governor on Science, Technology Role in Economy

SK1511055191 Changchun Jilin People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Sep 91

[Text] The four-day provincial meeting on combining science and technology with the economy ended successfully in Changchun on 14 September. At the closing ceremony, Governor Wang Zhongyu summarized the province's basic experience in promoting the combination of science and technology with the economy and made specific arrangements for the work in the foreseeable future.

Du Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the 14 September meeting. Leading Comrades Ren Junjie, Xu Yuancun, Wang Yunkun, and Gao Wen attended the ceremony. Governor Wang Zhongyu pointed out in his speech: Science and technology are flourishing, and the country is prosperous. We should

further enhance the urgency and the consciousness of combining science and technology with the economy; and we should strengthen the concept of transferring scientific and technological achievements to production, of shifting the main battlefield of research and development activities to enterprises, and of consciously depending on technological progress to develop production, so that we can truly carry out the idea that science and technology is the primary productive forces in our practical work.

Wang Zhongyu said: To promote the combination of science and technology with the economy, the key lies in mobilizing the initiative of production units in depending on science and technology and the initiative of scientific and technological units in serving economic construction; lies in drawing-up and true implementation of the coordinated policies on delegating powers to enterprises to invigorate the economy; and lies in creating a relaxed environment to promote the combination of science and technology with the economy. At the same time, we should establish and perfect the incentive and restriction mechanisms to arouse the initiative of the vast number of scientists and technicians and to give full play to their tremendous role in economic construction. By persisting in the principle of integrating administrative interference with market regulation, we should readjust and control in a comprehensive manner the coordinated development of science and technology, the economy, and society.

With regard to the arrangements for the work in the foreseeable future, Wang Zhongyu pointed out: From now to the end of this century, the direction of combining science and technology with the economy is to promote large-scale production technology and the modernization of equipment, with enterprises as the center; to change the processing of natural resources to a technology-intensive industry; to accelerate the progress of the entire social civilization and to coordinate development of science and technology, the economy, and society. The emphasis of the combination is to develop advanced and applicable industrial technologies.

He continued: At present, our province should give prominence to the following four aspects: First, we should vigorously develop the processing of grain and the intensive processing of other agricultural products in order to increase the added value of agricultural products and increase efficiency in agriculture. Second, we should vigorously promote technological progress in industrial enterprises and reasonably readjust production setup in order to change the national economy from seeking a high growth rate to seeking high efficiency. Third, we should positively develop the high-efficiency and energy-saving technologies to constantly increase economic efficiency of energy resources. Fourth, we should strengthen planning and planned guidance, promote rational distribution of industry, create conditions in many fields to provide technologies and talented persons for enterprises, and support township enterprises to push themselves to a new level.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu called on all localities, departments, units, and enterprises to set forth, through study, specific opinions on combining science and technology with the economy and to make great efforts to effect a new progress in combining science and technology with the economy in the near future.

Liaoning Secretary Inspects Enterprises, Comments

SK1811130391 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Nov 91

[Text] Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, recently went to Fuxin, Shenyang, and Jinzhou to inspect their implementation of the guidelines of the central and the provincial work conferences, which were designed to further invigorate large- and medium-sized state enterprises. He pointed out that the focus of the current effort to invigorate large- and medium-sized state enterprises is to further deepen reform and establish a mechanism for operation in enterprises that conforms with the planned economy and market regulation.

Quan Shuren inspected nearly a dozen enterprises in these three cities. He said: During this inspection tour, I have learned that enterprises are taking shape, and the policies designed to invigorate large- and medium-sized enterprises are being put in place gradually, the external conditions for the enterprises are noticeably being improved, and enterprises are beginning to regain their former vigor. Judging from the situation in the entire province, production and efficiency have increased simultaneously, and the enterprises' profits have grown substantially.

Quan Shuren emphasized: We should estimate the situation accurately. This is the opportune moment for large- and medium-sized enterprises to accelerate the adjustment of product mix, achieve success in technical transformation, develop new products, raise economic efficiency, and open up the domestic and world markets. Party committees and governments at all levels as well as enterprises should seize this moment, make the best of this opportunity to achieve progress, and restore the prestige of Liaoning's old industrial base.

During his inspection tour, Quan Shuren attentively listened to reports from the enterprises on their basic experiences and methods for implementing the guidelines of the work conferences held by the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee. He pointed out that, in order to further invigorate large- and medium-sized enterprises, we should make more efforts to change their mechanisms. He said: When we stress the need to change the operation mechanism of enterprises, we mean that enterprises should first establish a mechanism of independent management and full responsibility for their own profits and losses. Administrative departments' intensified efforts in macro regulation and control do not mean direct control over enterprises. They should use policies, laws and regulations, and economic levers to manage enterprises, mainly of their ownership system, instead of intervention in their production and

operation. Enterprises should take the initiative in deepening their reform to counter the temporary difficulties in their economic activities instead of relying on the government to do everything. They should decide their own establishment of organizations, their employment system, and their measures for distribution. In this way, government functions will truly be separated from business management, and enterprises will break away from being an appendage of the government. Only when enterprises have autonomy can they discard the idea of reliance and assume full responsibility for their own profits and losses. We should establish more quickly a mechanism for production and operation that is guided by the market. Enterprises should enhance the sense of the market and competition and adjust their product mix and develop new products in line with the demand of the domestic and world markets.

Quan Shuren pointed out: The major reason some enterprises fail to extricate themselves from the difficult situation is their failure to develop new products and lack of attention to marketing. Large- and medium-sized enterprises should study the market, establish organizations for market information, and improve the marketing service system. In particular, they should study the ways to enter the world market and increase their competitive edges. Large- and medium-sized enterprises cannot be considered invigorated if they fail to enter both the domestic and the world market.

While inspecting Shenyang, Quan Shuren said: The vigor of enterprises, in the final analysis, lies in manpower. The current system for the distribution of enterprises, which is based on the common big pot, is the major problem dampening the vigor of enterprises and the initiative of their cadres and workers. We should enforce the systems that choose the superior and eliminate the inferior, distribute according to work, link the income of staff members and workers to their contributions, and boost the vigor of manpower to invigorate enterprises.

Quan Shuren said: Circumstances require the labor system to be reformed. The cadres' iron chair and the workers' iron rice bowl have made the workers lazy. In the future, enterprises should gradually apply the labor contract system to all their workers and should employ the best personnel. Meanwhile, they should eliminate the demarcation line between workers and cadres and replace the tenure system with the contract system. They should adopt the cadre employment system so that cadres can be promoted or demoted as required and should apply the contract system to staff members and workers so that they can be employed or dismissed as required. In this way, a labor and personnel system full of vigor will be established.

Quan Shuren attached great importance to enterprise management and emphasized repeatedly wherever he went that enterprises should be managed strictly so that high efficiency can be achieved through improved management. He pointed out: We should start with two aspects of work to strengthen enterprise management.

First, we should give full play to the role of the working class as the masters, rely on staff members and workers to operate enterprises, and closely link the vital interests of staff members and workers to the rise and fall of enterprises. Second, we should replenish the specialized managerial organizations to improve the quality of the contingent of managerial personnel. To meet the needs in the planned commodity economy, enterprises should improve their managerial organizations and do a good job in training their managerial personnel to counter the problems in production, marketing, finance, labor, personnel, and other managerial work.

Speaking on the contract managerial responsibility system, Quan Shuren pointed out: Contract management is a system under which the relationship among the state, the collective, and the individual in terms of interests is defined through contracts on the premise that enterprises carry out management independently and are responsible for their own profits and losses. Including both encouragement by benefits and legal responsibility, the contract managerial responsibility system is also an effective way to help enterprises establish a mechanism for self-restraint. The contracts should include quotas for both material and spiritual progress and for both current and long-term work. We should guard against the practice of substituting contracts for management and myopic behavior. The term of the contracts should not be too short and, in general, contracting by individual directors or managers should not be adopted. We should advocate a contract system under which all workers of the enterprise take the risk.

When exchanging views with the leading comrades of the cities after the inspection tour, Quan Shuren emphasized repeatedly that a good leading body is the key to the enterprise's success. He said: The experiences of the several enterprises I inspected showed that the most important two qualities a good leading body should have are: 1) honesty in performing official duties, displaying exemplary behavior in all areas, and maintaining close ties with the masses; and 2) unity in working hard, close coordination, and mutual support. When implementing the guidelines of the central and the provincial work conferences, all localities should do a good job in building up the leading bodies of enterprises. They should not make concessions to leading bodies which are ineffective and unable to make changes in the enterprises' difficult situations. They should bravely promote and give full play to the role of the cadres who have proven that they have a pioneering and enterprising spirit, abilities, and sound ideology.

Liaoning Democratic Parties Discuss White Paper

SK2111055091 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] The provincial branch of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the provincial deputies and members of the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Shenyang, and some teachers of institutions of higher learning held a forum on the afternoon of 19 November to discuss the White Paper on Human Rights in China.

All comrades attending the forum maintained that, under the socialist system, the Chinese people are enjoying extensive, fair, and genuine human rights. The People's Congress system and the multiparty cooperation and political consultation system under the CPC being implemented in our country have enabled all social stratum, various democratic parties, and mass organizations to participate in state administration. This has been fully manifested in socialist democracy.

The participants all said they would resolutely safeguard the hard-won human rights of the Chinese people and the communist leadership and would defend the socialist system.

Foreign Insurance Business on Rise in Shenyang

OW2011133091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1223 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)—Insurance sales to foreign businesses have been developing rapidly in Shenyang, capital of northeastern China's Liaoning Province.

According to today's overseas edition of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY", the insurance policies issued by the city's insurance company to foreign clients involve a total of nine billion U.S. dollars, earning the city a cumulative total of over 20 million U.S. dollars from foreign insurance premiums. This ranks second among provincial capital cities across the country.

The city has established economic and technological cooperative relations with some 100 countries and regions in the world.

The insurance company of the city has expanded foreign insurance services to foreign-invested enterprises and foreign representative organizations in the city, as well as to the city's export-oriented enterprises.

In the past several years, the company has paid out three million U.S. dollars on the policies, said the newspaper.

Article Urges Stopping 'Pro-Taiwan Independence'*HK2011054791 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 91 pp 3-5*

[Article by Cai Zimin (5591 1311 3046) and other reporters: "'Pro-Taiwan Independence' Elements' Efforts To Split Motherland Should be Stopped Resolutely"]

[Text]

Cai Zimin (chairman of the central presidium of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League): "History Will Deal With 'Pro-Taiwan Independence' Severely."

Ignoring condemnations and appeals by public opinion both in and outside the island, "pro-Taiwan independence" elements have blatantly incorporated a provision into the Democratic Progressive Party's [DPP] platform which calls for the submission of a proposal preceding a "referendum" in Taiwan to establish a "Republic of Taiwan." This not only violates the historical traditions of patriotism as well as the aspirations of the Taiwan people, but also deviates from the original hopes the Taiwan people vested in the DPP.

The DPP once advocated the pursuit of democracy and progress for Taiwan's society and stood against the dictatorship of the Kuomintang [KMT]. Hence, it won the sympathy and support of the Taiwan public and was able to grow into a fairly powerful opposition force in Taiwan. To a certain degree, it promoted the course of democratization in Taiwan. But a handful of "pro-Taiwan independence" elements within the DPP chose to stir up trouble by first rejecting a proposal that "Taiwan's future should be decided by all the residents of Taiwan." They then claimed that "de facto sovereign rights are better than acts from the Chinese mainland" and gradually escalated their action until they concocted "Taiwan's draft constitution" and demanded that the Taiwan region be converted into the "Republic of Taiwan." Recently, they have actually incorporated proposals for "Taiwan independence" into the DPP manifesto and publicly engaged in divisionary activities. This cannot be tolerated by any of the Chinese people, including the people of Taiwan.

The DPP's assertion that the establishment of the "Republic of Taiwan" is to be decided by referendum may appear democratic, but is in fact contrary to commonly accepted international law. The provisions of "international conventions and treaties" adopted by the United Nations stipulate that a right to national self-determination may only be granted to colonies and oppressed nations and that demands for self-determination by minority nationalities in a sovereign state may only be granted by that sovereign state. Taiwan is not a colony nor does it enjoy sovereign rights independent of those of China. Also, the people of Taiwan do not qualify as a minority nationality outside the Chinese nation, and thus they do not have the right to decide on Taiwan's independence through a referendum. The people will never forget the enthusiasm with which the

people of Taiwan welcomed Taiwan's return from Japanese militarist rule to the embrace of the motherland on 25 October, 46 years ago. Now, "pro-Taiwan independence" elements have chosen to hold a march designed to split the motherland on the very day marking the recovery of Taiwan. This is an act of total perversity! Such frenzied behavior by "pro-Taiwan independence" elements will definitely be punished by history!

The rampant "pro-Taiwan independence" activities carried out by "pro-Taiwan independence" elements, the confusion they have sown in the hearts and minds of the people, and the chaos they have brought to the social order—all of these have been done in the name of democracy. They have impeded the normal growth of Taiwan's society and politics and have jeopardized the safety and development of Taiwan society. Facts have shown: The DPP's "Taiwan independence" provision violates Taiwan's aspirations and interests. Now is the time for the DPP to turn back from the brink. There are many enlightened personalities within the DPP, and it is hoped that they will be politically responsible and will abide by the people's will by deleting the party's divisionary manifesto provision and by stopping the handful of "pro-Taiwan independence" elements inside the party from doing on they please.

The reason that "pro-Taiwan independence" activities are so rampant today is inseparable from the appeasement and connivance of the Taiwan authorities.

How can "pro-Taiwan independence" activities be put to a stop? A newspaper in Taiwan put it adroitly: The Taiwan authorities should confront "pro-Taiwan independence" elements squarely and step up work for the reunification of China. Efforts to oppose "pro-Taiwan independence" activities will never be enough as long as China is not reunified. The Taiwan authorities should change their tune and engage in practical efforts to improve cross-strait relations and promote the peaceful reunification of China, by putting an end to the growth and expansion of "pro-Taiwan independence" activities at the root.

Jiang Nong [3068 3426] (member of the standing committee of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League): "'Pro-Taiwan Independence' Elements Will Only Bring Misery to the People of Taiwan"

At the moment, it is principally the "Alliance for Taiwan Independence," whose headquarters are in the United States, and a handful of people from the DPP who are behind the "pro-Taiwan independence" activities on the island. Not only are their political views incorrect, but they are also turning back the wheels of history.

Since time immemorial, Taiwan has been a part of China. In the days of the Three Kingdoms, over 1,700 years ago, Sun Quan had already sent 70,000 troops across the strait to Taiwan. At the turn of the sixth century, the Sui Dynasty sent three delegations to Taiwan, and, during the 600 years, between the Tang and Song Dynasties, people along the coasts of the mainland

went to cultivate land in Taiwan. A patrol and judicial agency was set up in Penghu in order to oversee Taiwan and Penghu during the Yuan Dynasty. During the Ming Dynasty, contacts between the people of the mainland and Taiwan were frequent. In the second decade of the 17th Century, mainland residents immigrated en masse to Taiwan. In 1662, Zheng Chenggong successfully drove out the Dutch occupiers of Taiwan and recovered it for China. During the Qing Dynasty, with the continuing mass immigration of mainland residents to Taiwan, the court sent its first envoy to oversee and develop Taiwan. In the 50 years that Taiwan was under Japanese occupation, the struggle of the Taiwan people against Japanese aggression was very much a part of all of China's struggle against Japanese aggression. The "28 February" incident opposed the KMT regime's corruption as well as being an attempt to achieve legitimate democratic rights for the Taiwan people; there was no demand for independence. Struggles against the KMT over the past 40 years have sought merely to secure the Taiwan people's democratic rights as well as their rightful position as masters of their own fate.

History shows that Taiwan and the mainland have always belonged to one and the same country since the early days of history. Taiwan is an unalienable part of Chinese territory, and this is widely acknowledged around the world.

Those people who engage in "pro-Taiwan independence" activities have indeed forgotten their roots.

The great majority of the people of Taiwan acknowledge that they are Chinese and that the two sides of the strait will eventually be reunited. It is necessary to step up cross-strait exchanges and lay down a foundation for mutual trust in order to promote the early realization of reunification. The people of Taiwan, particularly the middle class, support democratization within the island, but they are concerned that the "pro-Taiwan independence" movement will create chaos and bring about adverse results. In the event that Taiwan plunges into internal chaos, those who have engaged in "pro-Taiwan independence" activities with the support of foreign forces can easily go overseas, but it is the people of Taiwan who will suffer.

Therefore, the "pro-Taiwan independence" movement cannot bring democracy and happiness to the people of Taiwan, only misery.

Only a handful of "pro-Taiwan independence" elements stubbornly call for the "independence" of Taiwan. The "Republic of Taiwan" they are dreaming of can only be a vassal state under the wings of a foreign power. By then, the people of Taiwan will once again be dominated by foreign forces. Without a doubt, "pro-Taiwan independence" activities will only lead the people of Taiwan to the path of death. This is an utterly irresponsible criminal act against Taiwan's future.

When I am physically in the mainland, my heart pines for my homeland. I hope that the people of my homeland

will expose the true faces of the "pro-Taiwan independence" elements and will not be deceived by them. I also hope that the "pro-Taiwan independence" elements will abandon their proposal and activities calling for "Taiwan independence." Otherwise, they will be disowned by history and by the people.

Xin Qi [6580 2475] (Assistant Researcher at the Center for Research on Peace and Development): The "Pro-Taiwan Independence" Movement Will Not Gain the Support of the International Community.

In recent times, the sound and fury generated by the "pro-Taiwan independence" movement have been rather ferocious on the island, as the movement has entered a period in which it is being promoted by a political party. Looking at the political situation on the island, campaigning for the "KMT Congress" elections scheduled at the end of the year may be the direct cause, while the critical changes in the international situation may be considered as an external cause which has contributed to the expansion of the "pro-Taiwan independence" forces. Well then, in light of the new international strategic pattern which is gradually shaping up, how should the issue of "Taiwan independence" be viewed? I believe that the following points should be highlighted:

One: The division of China is not only a product of ideological confrontation under the Yalta structure, it is also a consequence of the aggression committed against China by foreign powers in modern times. The earliest cause of the division of Taiwan and China may be attributed to the aggression of Japanese militarists against China and the corruption of the Qing Dynasty. After the Treaty of Yalta, Taiwan was returned to the Chinese people, but, due to obstruction by certain Western powers, the two sides of the strait remained hostile to one another. In recent years, the disintegration of the cold war structure may have, objectively speaking, created the conditions for a cross-strait rapprochement, but there is no room for optimism as certain major powers continue to plot against China's reunification. Therefore, Chinese people both at home and abroad should clearly realize that the division of China is the product of a civil war caused by foreign attempts to dismember China. In view of the unpredictable changes in the international situation, it is necessary to forget past misgivings and join hands to secure the Chinese nation's position and interests in international strategy.

Two: In theory, the "pro-Taiwan independence" movement has no connection with the newly emerging "national independence" movements worldwide. Before and after World War II, the major powers used force to create their own spheres of influence in the race for world supremacy. As a result, some weak nations and countries either became colonies or could enjoy only "limited sovereignty." Recently, a wave of national independence sentiment has surged in Eastern Europe. While smacking of Western attempts at political infiltration, it also has profound historical and national roots. Conversely, Taiwan has always been part and parcel of

China, while its people and culture are Chinese. The so-called "Taiwan minority theory" advanced by certain forces within the island is pure absurdity, and, in effect, a by-product of their political ambitions. As for the historically induced rift between people across the strait, this can be erased through exchanges and mutual understanding. Ongoing cross-strait exchanges amply prove this point.

Three: The world is undergoing a restructuring of forces. In light of these circumstances, the division of nations has become one manifestation of the reorganization in regional forces. At present, international forces are undergoing a restructuring in order to fill the power vacuum left by the collapse of the cold war structure. The interests of states and nations have become more prominent, while the division of nations created after World War II has picked up its pace. Facts have shown that, if a state is to play an important role in international affairs, it must not only possess economic might but also an enormous spiritual power forged together by a united nation. Hence, as the "pro-Taiwan independence" movement runs against world trends, it could only lead to tension in the international situation, plunge the Chinese nation into crisis, and cause untold damage.

Four: It impossible for the "pro-Taiwan independence" movement to win international support. In effect, "pro-Taiwan independence" activities represent efforts by foreign forces to undermine our Chinese nation and sow discord within it. China's sovereignty over Taiwan has long been recognized by the international community, and this was so even during the cold war era. The same is especially true under the new international order, where China still occupies a very important position. Hence, even though some Western countries may sympathize with the "pro-Taiwan independence" movement on the subject of "the concept of sovereignty" and may continue to effect "political inducements" as well as "economic and military sanctions" against the mainland, once they are obliged to make a choice in terms of strategic interests, they will never risk a return to the cold war by jeopardizing their relations with China and openly supporting the "pro-Taiwan independence" movement.

In short, the "pro-Taiwan independence" movement has no future under the prevailing international situation. It simply offers foreign forces a chance to interfere in China's domestic affairs as well as bringing tension back to already warming cross-strait relations.

Zhong Yan [6988 6056] (special correspondent for this journal): The "Time for Taiwan Independence" Will Never Come

The DPP came up with the party platform in favor of "Taiwan independence" because it made a wrong assessment of the situation, thinking that the three Baltic states' declarations of independence meant that Taiwan could follow suit. Reports have indicated that Hsu Shin-liang, the newly elected president of Taiwan's DPP, said in a recent interview with a Japanese newspaper:

"In the past, the question of Taiwan's independence was defined as treason in the country. Furthermore, it was very difficult to gain international support—but now the time is ripe."

This writer maintains that Hsu Shin-liang's statement is completely ridiculous.

People who are familiar with international affairs know that the three Baltic states used to be independent states and did not belong to the Soviet Union. They were only annexed by the Soviet Union and became republics of the USSR because of a secret agreement signed by the Soviet Union and Germany, which defined their respective spheres of influence at the time of the conclusion of the "Mutual Nonaggression Treaty" of August, 1939. Today, the "illegality" of this secret agreement has been acknowledged by the USSR's parliament. This is one point. The second point is that the Soviet Union is a federal state. According to the Soviet Constitution, the union is formed through the voluntary association of the different republics. Each member republic has the right to withdraw from the union freely. In this sense, the three Baltic states may withdraw from the union according to the rights outlined in the Soviet Constitution.

Taiwan's situation is fundamentally different from that of the three Baltic states. First of all, Taiwan has been part of Chinese territory since time immemorial. It has always been known as the province of Taiwan under the jurisdiction of the mainland's central government in the decades before and after the founding of the PRC, and this fact is widely recognized by the international community. Historically speaking, China has always adopted a monolithic structure of government, with a single judiciary and a central government for the entire country as well as a single constitution and nationality. Local governments in all administrative regions are subject to the unified direction of the central government. In international relations, China is the principal subject under international law. As an administrative region of the PRC, Taiwan does not have the right to choose its own political structure as in the case of countries with a federal system. Besides, Article Four of the "General Articles" of the PRC constitution provides: "Areas inhabited by minority nationalities may exercise self-rule, set up autonomous organs, and enforce self-rule. All autonomous nationality regions are inalienable parts of the PRC." It may thus be asserted that the "pro-Taiwan independence" activities seriously infringe upon the constitution and will be firmly opposed by all Chinese people.

It is laughable that the "pro-Taiwan independence" elements think that their campaign for "Taiwan's independence" will win the "support of the international community." The reasons are very simple: One, the PRC is widely recognized by the international community and is the principal subject of international law in international relations. This may not be altered according to international law and custom. Two, that Taiwan is part of the PRC is also accepted by the great majority of states and serves as the basis of the PRC's relations with all countries. In view of the international standing of the

PRC today, it is unthinkable that there are countries which will reverse the status quo and openly support Taiwan's secession from the PRC.

The important thing is that there is in effect no country which has truly expressed support for "Taiwan independence" today, not to mention "support of the international community."

In short, this writer maintains that the "time for Taiwan independence" will never come. It is merely an illusion created by the "pro-Taiwan independence" elements.

Zhang Fengshan [1728 7685 1472] (research assistant at the Institute of Taiwan Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences): The "Pro-Taiwan Independence" Movement is the Root Cause of Turmoil in the Political Situation and Social Life of Taiwan

By incorporating the proposed "establishment of a Republic of Taiwan" into the party manifesto, the DPP effectively raised the "Taiwan independence" proposal on a pedestal. This not only affects the development of cross-strait relations and the process of peaceful reunification of the motherland, but also increases elements of instability in the island's political situation and social life. "Pro-Taiwan independence" activities will become a source of turmoil on the island.

The DPP's incorporation of the provision on "Taiwan independence" into its manifesto will intensify contradictions and struggles between the DPP and KMT. In the past year or two, the two parties' struggle to seize power and to counter such power seizure attempts have become fairly acute. To preserve its position as the ruling party, the KMT has insisted on a "Republic of China constitutional structure" and on carrying out "constitutional reform" by attaching amendments to the "constitution" in "reform of the constitutional government." Meanwhile, the DPP has proposed eliminating the lifeblood of KMT domination in Taiwan—namely the "Republic of

China constitution" and has called for the "drafting of a new constitution." Not long after, it joined other "pro-Taiwan independence" forces in drawing up a "draft constitution" for what they call the "Republic of Taiwan." This move propelled the two sides' power struggle into a new, more acute, more complex phase. Today, it has incorporated its demand for "the establishment of a Republic of Taiwan" into its party platform and explicitly identified this demand as an "objective" of the party. It may be ascertained that a "life-and-death" struggle will be waged by the DPP and KMT in the coming elections. The intense struggle between these two parties will bring an element of instability to the development of Taiwan's political situation.

The DPP's incorporation of the "Taiwan independence" provision into its manifesto will also intensify the struggle between "pro-reunification and pro-independence" inside the island. The great majority of compatriots on the island are opposed to "Taiwan independence" and support the reunification of the motherland. Even the leaders of the "pro-Taiwan independence" movement have to admit that the "biggest stumbling block to their activities come not from the KMT and the CPC, but from the people of Taiwan." Indeed, people who are opposed to the "pro-Taiwan independence" movement have already issued the sternest denunciation of this splittist act carried out by a handful of people within the DPP. As the DPP proceeds with this platform in the future, it will definitely be accompanied by even more radical "pro-Taiwan independence" words and actions, even violent acts, leading to a certain amount of conflict with the island's people and the "pro-reunification faction." This will affect the stability of the island and could even trigger chaos there. Therefore, the demand of people from all strata in Taiwan that the Taiwan authorities "comply with the people's wishes and uphold justice" by dealing firmly and severely with the DPP's "pro-Taiwan independence" activities, is entirely correct and necessary.

Editorial Says Baker China Trip 'Waste of Time'*OW2011142291 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT
20 Nov 91*

[Editorial published in EXPRESS NEWS, a CNA newspaper, on 20 November: "A Meaningless Trip"]

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 20 (CNA)—It was a fruitless trip for U.S. Secretary of State James Baker to Peking in the sense it is unlikely to bring immediate change in the Washington-Peking relationship, nor have any major impact on the U.S. domestic debate about the relationship.

The Bush administration claimed that Baker had achieved some progress (?during) the visit, mainly Peking's agreement to observe the guidelines under the Missile Technology Control Regime and its commitment to signing the nuclear-proliferation treaty. Peking also agreed to work on the issue of prison labor exports to the United States. But critics of the Bush administration's China policy argued that these do not constitute enough progress to justify Baker's visit to Peking. They in particular pointed to not only the lack of progress in the human rights area but to evidence of the Peking's deliberate snub at the United States on the issue as in the arrests of two dissidents by the Peking regime during Baker's visit.

The Bush administration acknowledged the lack of progress on the human rights front during Baker's visit. It nevertheless insisted that Baker achieved enough to justify its policy of keeping the door open to the Peking regime. Congressional Republicans probably will give the administration the benefit of the doubt, and continue to support its policy of "positive engagement" (?of the) Chinese Communists.

On the other hand, the outcome of the Baker visit does not seem to give the administration any justification to lift the sanctions that had been imposed on Peking in 1989 after the Tiananmen Square massacre. Except for the sanctions against high-level official contact which was lifted by Baker's visit other sanctions such as suspension of military cooperation and other exchanges will remain. If the administration had hoped that the Baker trip would bring about a major breakthrough in its relationship with Peking and would allow it to take measures to improve the relationship with Peking, the hope has been dashed. Instead, it will continue to face pressure from Congress to place more sanctions on the communist regime.

Immediately after Baker's departure from Peking, congressional Democrats renewed their campaign for legislation to attach conditions to the extension of the most-favored-nation trade status for Red China. The legislation is currently in the hands of a Senate-House conference and may be voted on by the two chambers as early as next week. President Bush (?may be) forced again to engage in a legislative battle over the issue, with the goal of winning the support of more than one-third of the votes in either the House or the Senate so that his veto of the legislation may be

sustained. In other words, it would be a replay of the legislative battle of (?last) August. In this respect, Baker's trip to Peking and his more than 18 hours of difficult negotiations with the Chinese Communists have turned out to be a waste of time.

Taiwan Aerospace, McDonnell-Douglas Sign Memo*OW2111091191 Taipei CNA in English 0739 GMT
21 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 21 (CNA)—Taiwan Aerospace Corp. had signed a memorandum of understanding with McDonnell Douglas Corp. to acquire a [word indistinct] percent stake in the American aerospace giant's commercial aircraft manufacturing operations, a company spokesman announced Wednesday.

David Huang, chairman of Taiwan Aerospace, said the memorandum is an important first step for the Republic of China's fledgling aviation industry.

The acquisition, estimated to cost up to two billion U.S. dollars, will allow Taiwan to obtain advanced aeronautical technologies and an access to world aerospace markets, Huang explained.

Following the signing of the memorandum, Huang said, the two companies will soon enter into detailed negotiations and are scheduled to sign a definitive agreement this coming February.

Robert Hood, president of the Long Beach-based Douglas Aircraft Co., who signed the memorandum in Taipei on behalf of McDonnell-Douglas, said the deal is a [words indistinct] situation."

"It allows Taiwan to fulfill one of its aggressive strategies, while we will obtain cost-effective manufacturing and some additional financial strength," Hood noted.

To facilitate the deal, Hood said, McDonnell-Douglas, the world's third largest aircraft maker, will form a new company to separate Douglas Aircraft commercial aircraft manufacturing operations from its U.S. defense-related programs.

By separating defense-related work from civilian programs, McDonnell-Douglas hopes to avoid criticism in the United States that the St. Louis-based plane maker might transfer sophisticated military technology to Taiwan.

Hood said the proposed new company will set up a new facility in Taiwan to manufacture fuselages and wings for the wide-bodied [word indistinct] McDonnell-Douglas' newest long-range commercial airliner. The final assembly will take place in America.

The financially-troubled American firm has estimated that manufacturing costs in Taiwan are about 20 percent below those in the United States.

Yang Shih-chien, director of the Industrial Development Bureau reported that the government in principle supports

the proposed deal because it believes it will contribute to the development of Taiwan's high-technology industries.

Vice Economic Affairs Minister P.K. Chiang said that his ministry will soon form a special task force to study the feasibility of the deal.

The government will help Taiwan aerospace raise funds needed for the deal if a final agreement is reached, Chiang noted.

Taiwan Aerospace was jointly founded by the government and six private companies here in July. [words indistinct] start-up capital of 250 million New Taiwan dollars, [words indistinct] from the government.

If the deal goes through, Taiwan Aerospace sources said, the new facility will come on line in about five years.

Asian Development Bank Governor Arrives 18 Nov

To Discuss Bond Issue

OW1911082491 Taipei CNA in English 0804 GMT
19 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 19 (CNA)—Asian Development Bank (ADB) Governor Kimimasa Tsurumizu arrived in Taipei Monday [18 Nov] to sign a contract for the floating of 100 million U.S. dollar worth of ADB bonds in Taiwan.

Tsurumizu was greeted at the airport by Central Bank Governor Samuel Shieh.

Shieh told the press that the floating of ADB bonds here may facilitate the internationalization of Taiwan's capital market and strengthen its position in the world financial market.

The so-called "little dragon bonds" of ADB will also be floated in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Sales Contract Signed

OW2011083391 Taipei CNA in English 0739 GMT 20
Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 20 (CNA)—Asian Development Bank (ADB) Governor Kimimasa Tsurumizu and Bank of Communications Chairman Liang Kuo-shou signed a contract Wednesday in Taipei to float 100 million U.S. dollars worth of ADB bonds in Taiwan.

The Bank of Communications, responsible for marketing the bonds here, said that the little dragon bonds will be traded over the local stock exchange and the over-the-counter stock market from Dec. 6.

The Manila-based regional bank will simultaneously float a total of 250 million U.S. dollars in little dragon bonds in Taipei, Hong Kong and Singapore.

The U.S. dollar-denominated bonds, carrying an interest rate of about 7.5 percent per annum, will mature in seven years.

Tsurumizu was received by Premier Hao Po-tsun after the contract was signed in the morning.

Hao told Tsurumizu that the Republic of China will cooperate with other ADB members in promoting economic prosperity in Asia.

Canadian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

OW1811090491 Taipei CNA in English 0757 GMT
18 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 18 (CNA)—A five-member delegation of Canadian parliamentarians, led by Jean-Guy Guilbault, arrived in Taipei Sunday for a seven-day visit.

During the visit, members of the delegation will call on Vice President of the Legislative Yuan Liu Sung-fang, Foreign Minister Chien Fu, Vice Interior Minister Chen Mon-ling and other high-ranking government officials. They will also visit cultural and economic institutions in the Republic of China.

The delegation is scheduled to leave here Saturday.

Colombian Political Leader Arrives on 8-Day Visit

OW1911082791 Taipei CNA in English 0802 GMT
19 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 19 (CNA)—Antonio Navarro Wolf, Colombia leader of the April 19 Movement-Democratic Alliance arrived in Taiwan Tuesday for an eight-day visit.

During his stay here, Navarro and three associates will call on Liu Sung-fan, vice president of the Legislative Yuan, Chen Chien-jen, vice minister of the foreign affairs and other officials. They will also visit a number of cultural and economic institutions.

Navarro is scheduled to leave on Nov. 27.

Trade Mission To Establish Ties With Africa

OW2011083691 Taipei CNA in English 0742 GMT
20 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 20 (CNA)—A Republic of China trade mission will leave Nov. 23 for Africa to promote substantive relations with five African countries.

The trade mission, composed of officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economic Affairs, banks and leading trade companies, will visit Ghana, Kenya, Egypt, Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Lin Yi-fu, deputy director-general of the Board of Foreign Trade and head of the mission, said this will be the first trade mission from the Republic of China to try to systematically tap the African market. The mission's ultimate goal, Lin said, is to establish substantive ties with African countries through trade and investment.

The nation's foreign trade exceeded 120 billion U.S. dollars in 1990, but trade volume with Africa accounted for no more than 3 percent of the total. Lin encouraged

Taiwan traders to export consumer products to and import raw materials from that part of the world.

Malaysian Finance Minister To Visit 2 Dec

*OW2011085391 Taipei CNA in English 0802 GMT
20 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 20 (CNA)—Malaysian Minister of Finance Anwar Ibrahim is scheduled to arrive in Taiwan Dec. 2 to deliver a keynote speech at a seminar on "Labuan-Malaysia's International Offshore Financial Center", the Malaysian Friendship and Trade Center (MFTC) in Taipei said Wednesday.

Ibrahim will discuss the signing of an ROC [Republic of China]- Malaysia investment guarantee agreement with ranking local government officials during his stay here.

Malaysia has actively worked to attract Taiwan investments in recent years and Taiwan has become as Malaysia's largest foreign investor. In order to further promote bilateral relations, MFTC has encouraged Taiwan businessmen and financial organizations to invest in offshore banking in Labuan, an island in eastern part of Malaysia.

During the seminar, a report on "Labuan—tax opportunities for Taiwanese businessmen" will be made.

MFTC said the Malaysian government announced in October last year that it will develop the island into an international offshore financial center. Banks in Hong Kong and Japan are opening branches there.

Mongolian Scholar: Country Wants To Develop Ties

*OW2111111791 Taipei CNA in English 0748 GMT
21 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 21 (CNA)—Mongolia is willing to develop economic, cultural and scientific ties with Taiwan, a Mongolian scholar said here Wednesday.

Dunger Yaichil, director of Mongolia's Japan Research Center, Saidvohat Mongolia, which is undergoing reform pains after it threw off communism, welcomes economic assistance from Taiwan.

Taiwan's successful economic development, fueled by its small and medium businesses, can be a good model for Mongolia's economy, Dunger said.

He compared Mongolia's transformation from a "big rice pot" economy to a market economy as an "uphill fight" which, though demanding, is right.

The Mongolian economy is facing great difficulties since the Soviet Union stopped its aid late last year, said the Mongolian scholar visiting here for the first time.

Last August, Dunger said, Mongolia set up a far east economic cooperation and development association to

seek cooperation ties with Asia's four dragons, including the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Mongolia has rich mineral, fur, and herbal medicine resources, and welcomes foreign cooperation in developing them, Dunger added.

Mongolia has recently passed a law governing foreign investments in a bid to attract foreign capitals, he said.

He hoped that bilateral relations with Taiwan will be strengthened on the basis of trade and economic links.

Dunger and another Mongolian academic are in Taipei attending [word indistinct] 21st world professors peace conference sponsored by two local cultural foundations.

Mexican Bank To Open Office in Taipei

*OW2011085891 Taipei CNA in English 0813 GMT
20 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 20 (CNA)—The Ministry of Finance Tuesday approved an application by Banco Nacional de Mexico to open a representative office in Taipei.

This is the first Central American bank allowed to open a representative office here and it will help promote trade and economic relations between the Republic of China and that part of the world, the ministry said.

President Li Appoints New Army Chief of Staff

*OW2111122791 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 20 Nov 91*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] President Li has issued an order appointing General Liu Ho-chien, military strategy adviser to the president, as chief of the general staff. Former chief of general staff Chen Shing-ling will become a military strategy adviser to the president after his term as general chief of staff expires. A native of Hefei, Anhwei [Hefei, Anhui], the new general chief of staff is 65 years old. His military education included the Navy Academy (1947); the Navy Command and Staff College; Warfare College at the Three Services University; Amphibious Warfare Course, U.S. Navy; P.G. School., U.S. Navy; and Navy War College, U.S. Navy. His experiences included captain; section chief; department chief; fleet commander; deputy commander in chief; deputy chief of staff; director of joint operation training; and military strategy adviser to the president.

Chang Chun-hung Remains DPP Secretary General

*OW2111090291 Taipei CNA in English 0757 GMT
21 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 21 (CNA)—The Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] Central Standing Committee decided Wednesday to retain Chang Chun-hung as the party's secretary general.

The decision was reached after heated discussion among committee members, a majority of whom belong to the more radical new tide faction.

Chang, who belongs to the moderate [words indistinct] choose between the party post and national assembly membership if he is elected a "national" member of the assembly later this year.

Chang reportedly said he will choose to become an assemblyman, so he is only likely to keep his party job until March of next year.

In another indication of growing strife inside the opposition party, a central standing committee member, Yen Chin-fu, was roughed up after the committee meeting.

Attackers led by Wu Lo-tien, a well-known broadcaster, met with immediate and forceful resistance by Yen and his supporters at the DPP headquarters.

The scuffle was said to have been caused by Wu who had a personal grudge against Yen, a [words indistinct].

Hong Kong

Lu Ping Meets Hong Kong Official in Beijing

HK2111011091 Hong Kong THE STANDARD
in English 21 Nov 91 p A-1

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] China's top official in charge of Hong Kong affairs, Lu Ping, yesterday expressed hope that the measures adopted recently by the Hong Kong Government to cool the overheated property market could "produce quick results".

Mr Lu also expressed hope when meeting visiting Financial Secretary Hamish Macleod in Beijing that the Hong Kong Government could take measures to effectively contain inflation.

Mr Macleod replied that he did not expect to see quick results by implementing the measures and said: "The danger of quick results is being too sudden."

In a five-minute photographic shoot arranged for the Hong Kong press, Mr Lu, director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said that Hong Kong's high inflation rate was detrimental to the economic development of Hong Kong.

Mr Macleod said the Government had been taking steps to calm the overheated market and he saw certain "signs of levelling off".

"What we've tried to control is the artificial demand resulting from speculation.

"I think the agreement of the Land Commission to release more land for residential use is very good."

Describing the economy of Hong Kong as generally good, Mr Lu said Hong Kong had only been slightly affected by the sharp fall of the New York stock market last Friday.

"Yesterday the stock market rebounded to more or less its previous level. It seems to be very resilient...I think the recovery is encouraging," said Mr Macleod.

Mr Macleod said it was with "mutual benefits" that the economic growth of southern China had reached 25 percent this year. This was coupled with a lot of Hong Kong investments.

But Mr Lu pointed out such growth rate was too high and some efforts had been made to bring it down.

After the meeting, Mr Macleod said he had a "good discussion" which covered a wide range of subjects with the Chinese officials.

"I think we know each other much better, which is very helpful."

But he declined to say whether he could alleviate the fears of the Chinese side over the property speculation.

Also present at the meeting were Chen Zuo'er, the department director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Stephen Bradley, Deputy Political Advisor, and Matthew Cheung, administrative assistant to Mr Macleod.

Earlier in the day, Mr Macleod met officials at the Bank of China, the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. But he said the discussion did not come up with the issue of banknotes by the Bank of China in Hong Kong.

Mr Macleod will fly to Shanghai today to visit joint venture factories.

Article Views Cooperation With Guangdong Province

HK2111021991 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0628 GMT 18 Nov 91

["Special article" by Shi Chuan (4258 1557): "Hong Kong and Mainland Must Cooperate in Seeking New Breakthroughs"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 18 Nov (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN: SHE)—The Sino-U.S. trade conflicts triggered by the recent events of the "301 investigation" and China's "most-favored-nation" [MFN] status loom like "threatening black clouds" over Mainland-based Hong Kong enterprises and joint ventures for which the United States is an important export market. This is particularly true for Guangdong-Hong Kong joint ventures, which export mainly labor-intensive goods. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that Hong Kong businessmen are facing the choice of "looking toward the north or south," "north" here meaning mainland and "south" Southeast Asia.

If U.S. trade retaliations, chiefly in the form of raising tariffs on some products, are really implemented when the "301 investigation" ends one year later, and if China's MFN status is revoked, which will have much wider repercussions, then mainland labor-intensive products will lose their competitive price superiority.

There is another trend that calls for our attention. According to Shenzhen Industrial and Commercial Department statistics, the city has seen a sharp rise in enterprises solely funded by foreign capital. The proportion of such enterprises newly registered in the city to the total number of foreign-funded enterprises rose from 28.7 percent in 1990 to 37.6 percent in the first three quarters of this year. As of the end of September, some 654 enterprises solely funded by foreign capital were registered citywide, 98 percent of which are of the manufacturing type. Do these figures indicate a sign that Guangdong-Hong Kong economic cooperation, and, further, cooperation between Hong Kong manufacturers and the mainland, is weakening?

The new situation gives the mainland and Hong Kong a new topic: Their cooperation must find a new breakthrough.

The change of Hong Kong's economy toward a new type and its upgrading and the mainland's policy of invigorating the nation with science and technology together promise exciting development and provide a common ground for Guangdong-Hong Kong cooperation. Many of the new firms recently listed in Hong Kong have production lines on the mainland and produce mainly scientific products—those that have high value-increase rates. Most of the technological packages—1 million over the last 10 years—imported by Guangdong came in via Hong Kong. And the recently established Society for the Promotion of Guangdong-Hong Kong Scientific and Technological Industry is also aimed at expanding Guangdong-Hong Kong cooperation to hi-tech fields. The United States recently agreed to propose, to the Coordinating Committee on Export Controls [COCOM], giving preferential treatment to Hong Kong's hi-tech products when issuing trade visas.

Hong Kong has fast and updated information, good overseas markets and technology, and capital, and the mainland has strong scientific and technological research capabilities. Guangdong is hoping that, in the scientific and technological industry, it can fully exploit preferential policies to create a favorable situation and a base on which the "research-production" type of cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong in the scientific and technological industry can prosper and expand, and form a basis for taking Guangdong-Hong Kong cooperation to higher levels.

Hong Kong To Host Space Technology Exhibition

OW2011145391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1331 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Shenzhen, November 20 (XINHUA)—A China space science and technology exhibition will be held in the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center from November 29 to December 12.

The exhibition, the first mainland exhibition of its type to be held in Hong Kong, features a telecommunications satellite, a meteorological satellite, rockets, sounding rockets, a launch pad and ground facility equipment, as

well as photographs and models which introduce contemporary space technology in China.

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by a dozen organizations, including the China Society of Astronautics, the China Great Wall Industrial Corporation, the Beijing-Hong Kong Academic Exchange Center, and the Hong Kong Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology.

Macao

Shaanxi Governor, Vieira Hold 'Warm' Meeting

HK1911040991 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Nov 91

[Text] The Governor of Macao, Vasco Rocha Vieira, and his party arrived in Shaanxi for a visit yesterday afternoon after touring Beijing. Governor Vieira had visited Beijing at the invitation of Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei. Tian Zengpei and the Portuguese ambassador to China and his wife accompanied Vieira to Shaanxi.

Yesterday evening, Governor Bai Qingcai met Vieira and his party in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Governor Bai said: Xian was the capital of 13 dynasties of ancient China and has abundant relics and historic sites, which can be seen all the way from Xianyang Airport to Xian itself. Therefore, getting to know Xian will increase one's knowledge of China.

Governor Bai also briefed the Macao governor on Shaanxi's geographical features, topography, and economic production. He said: Since the founding of the People's Republic, Xian has gradually formed a modern industrial base producing mainly textiles, electronic products, arms, and machinery. He suggested that the Macao governor inspect Shaanxi's modern industry.

Vieira said: I am very pleased to have the chance to visit Xian, which is rich in cultural and artistic heritage and has contributed to the history of mankind. I am proud of, and admire, Xian.

After the meeting, Governor Bai Qingcai gave a banquet in honor of Vieira and his party. Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei participated in the meeting and the banquet.

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